

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 12 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 93

June 12 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 81

WEATHER FORECAST

RAIN

Barometer 29.84

2913 日卅月四

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915.

大中華民國二十六年六月十二日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN VICTORY.

NOW ABLE TO ADVANCE ON TRIESTE UNDER
COVER OF NAVAL GUNS.

Austrian Gas Factory and Mains Destroyed
at Monfalcone.

RUSSIANS MAKE ENORMOUS CAPTURES IN GALICIA
OF MEN AND GUNS.

Supposed Strong Austrian Fort Found Bereft of Heavy Guns.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

REMARKABLE VICTORY FOR THE ITALIANS.

June 12, 7.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Udine reports that with the capture of the heights adjacent to Monfalcone, the Italians are able to see Trieste. Monfalcone has an arsenal, docks and large stores of munitions and grain, and it is the centre of the electrical plants supplying Trieste with power. It is also an important railway junction and its possession by the Italians, prevents the Austrians sending troops to Isonzo from Trieste. The Italians planted the Tricolour on the remains of the ancient tower which was built by the Venetians when fighting against the Turks. When the Italians take Tolmino they will intercept the Austrian access to Isonzo from the northern railways. It is now possible for the Italians to advance on Trieste covered by the fire on their warships and capture Prekoffel Pass lying between the precipitous mountains thousands of feet high. This shows that Italy is invading Austria proper and not merely Irredentist provinces.

The advance of the Italians in the Tyrol and on the Trentino frontier is remarkable considering the advantages of defence in the mountain passes whose storming is only possible to skilled mountaineers. The Italians advancing on Rovereto were surprised to find the Austrians had abandoned and destroyed the strong fort of Pozzobon. It was armed with heavy guns which were apparently removed to Galicia.

ITALIANS FIND PREPARATIONS FOR GASSING.

June 12, 7.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Venice reports that the Italians at Monfalcone discovered that the Austrians had been working for a month in a factory for poisonous gases in the form of shells and steel cylinders. By a lucky hit the Italian Fleet caused an explosion in the factory from which pipes had been laid to the fighting front, but which have thus been rendered useless. It is believed this was Austria's only army gas factory.

HOLLAND AND PEACE.

June 12, 7.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at The Hague reports that the Second Chamber has voted sixty-two against ten for the Bill for temporary representation from Holland to the Vatican, which was introduced with the view to a possible bringing of influence on His Holiness the Pope, in connection with a Peace settlement.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

DETAILS OF THE RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

June 11, 12.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Russians have inflicted a serious check on the Germans on the Dniester. The official communique says:—Important enemy forces crossed the river near Jurasnow, but an heroic Russian offensive yesterday, drove the enemy back across the Dniester inflicting most heavy losses. The Russians captured seventeen guns, forty-nine quickfiring, 188 officers, and 6,500 Germans and Austrians, including an entire company of the Prussian Guard.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

3,000 GERMANS KILLED IN TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES.

June 10, 6.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that according to an official "Eye-witness" description, in twenty-five minutes the Germans, on the 8th inst., lost over three thousand killed, two hundred and fifty prisoners and numbers of guns, when the French stormed the salient of Juennaviers. The latter, a farm country between the Oise and the Aisne, had been strongly fortified, but an all day long bombardment followed by the launching of aerial torpedoes during the night-time, demolished the enemy's works. Then there was a huge mine explosion, after which the Zouaves, Senegalese and British infantry charged and completely defeated the Germans in less than half an hour.

The French General then distributed war crosses to the brave assaulters.

The enemy brought up reserves in motor-buses and eight attacks were each defeated by curtains of shrapnel. The Germans then tried outflanking but were received with an overwhelming rain of hand grenades.

FRENCH CAPTURE NEUVILLE.

June 11, 1.45 a.m.
A Paris communique reports that the artillery duel continued north of Arras though hindered by a dense fog. The battle ending in the capture of the village of Neuville was most desperate, being hand-to-hand fighting from house to house. The Germans were driven to their last extremity, and when they retired, abandoning a field gun, several machine guns and much material, over a thousand German corpses were found in the houses and trenches, and in cellars. An enemy attack on Beaumont-lez-Arras, Champagne, was repulsed, many German dead being abandoned.

THE FRENCH STILL PROGRESSING.

June 10, 5.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that a communique says:—The Frenchmen repulsed the German counter-attacks, maintained their captured ground and everywhere made further progress.

CONDITION OF THE KING OF GREECE.

June 10, 5.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the King's wound is satisfactory, but his Majesty has now developed inflammation of the kidneys, and there are traces of albumen.

BRITISH FOOD PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

June 10, 10.30 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, stated that there were prospects of abundant harvests and consequently no risk of famine prices. He emphasised that there was no chance of supplies being cut off or of the margin of supplies being destroyed. Referring to wheat he mentioned that the opening of the Dardanelles, to which they all looked forward, would mean a still further decline in the prices of food stuffs.

June 10, 8.20 p.m.
The prices of wheat, maize, and other foodstuffs continue to decline. Wheat has dropped four shillings a quarter at Bristol, and maize one shilling.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

DAMAGING AIR RAID ON BRUSSELS.

June 10, 5.30 p.m.
A telegram from Amsterdam reports as follows:— Allied airmen on Sunday night flew over Brussels awakening the citizens. Guns of all calibres were fired at them. They dropped bombs at Etterbeek which, however, did not hit the hangar, but, despite the heaviest gunfire, they returned and dropped bombs on the Zeppelin shed at Helmet. Great flames arose from a Paveval airship and part of the shed which were destroyed.

PETROGRAD COMMUNIQUE.

GERMANS ADMIT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

June 10, 7.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that Russian successes in the north and the south are admitted in to night's German communique. The Russians, by bringing up reinforcements from the north-east, checked the German encircling movement at Dubissa and the Germans retreated to a new line. The German communique also says that fresh Russian forces have advanced from south and south-east of Lemberg.

BEATEN AFTER USING ASPHYXIATING BOMBS.

June 11, 6.55 p.m.
A Petrograd official communique states that after a bombardment, partly with asphyxiating bombs, masses of infantry rushed to the assault on the Russian position at Moudska, Galicia, on the evening of the 8th inst. They reached the wire entanglements but were repulsed. The attacks were renewed next morning when the enemy were driven back for over a mile with the heaviest loss. The Russians on the right bank of the Dniester pressed the enemy, capturing two thousand prisoners, while the enemy on the left bank of the Dniester, near Jurawko, were unable to advance further. After a stubborn battle they were driven back from the railway and the Russians captured a number of villages and took another eight hundred prisoners.

ITALIANS NOW WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF TRIESTE.

June 10, 6.30 p.m.
The Italians have achieved an important feat in capturing Monfalcone, which is on the railway and only twenty miles distant from Trieste.

June 11, 2.55 a.m.
A Rome communique reports that the Austrians lost two hundred killed and four hundred and twenty prisoners during the fighting on the 7th, 8th and 9th for possession of Prekoffel, on the Carnia frontier.

The Austrians again attacked the position, to which they attach great importance, on the night of the 9th, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Severe fighting continues along the Isonzo river, where the enemy is making a most stubborn resistance.

We have occupied the citadel on the height dominating Monfalcone.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE OF GERMAN BRUTALITY.

June 10, 2.00 p.m.
After the fight at Chateau Hooze, near Ypres, on the 3rd inst., the Brigadier General in an Order particularly congratulated the Third Dragoon Guards on their magnificent courage and determination in defending the Chateau.

When the Dragoons arrived at the trenches on the 29th May, they were heavily shelled with high explosives and retired temporarily. But they returned during the night and dug another trench in front of, not behind, that which had been wrecked.

Early on the morning of the 31st ult. the Dragoons crept towards the ruined Chateau, expelled the German defenders and dug another trench in the park foiling all the German attempts to re-occupy the ruins.

The Germans on the 2nd inst. tried to snubilate the Dragoons with a cannonade so intense that it was like machine-gun fire, only with high explosive shells instead of bullets. All the succeeding infantry attacks were repulsed.

When the Dragoons first entered the Chateau they found the body of a British soldier with seventeen bayonet wounds in it.

ANOTHER CANADIAN APPEAL.

June 11, 6.45 p.m.
A message from Toronto states that the Hon. Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, is appealing for an additional thirty-five thousand soldiers, including four Highland regiments, bringing the total Canadian Contingent up to one hundred and fifty thousand.

HUNDREDS OF MILITARY MOTORS DESTROYED IN LONDON.

June 11, 9.00 p.m.
A fire which broke out in the West End resulted in the destruction of three hundred military motors, including one hundred for the Red Cross Society.

78,946 WAR-WORKWOMEN.

June 11, 9.00 p.m.
It is announced that 78,946 women have registered under the Government's war work scheme.

(Continued on page 5.)

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Vandulose has been scratched from the New Derby.

On the right bank of Dniester, the Russians have captured 2,000 prisoners.

Two German submarines have been towed into Libau badly damaged.

Zeppelins have been busy amongst the fishing smacks, sinking two.

An Austrian torpedo-boat endeavouring to get to Trieste, was sunk with all hands by an Italian submarine.

The Italians in capturing Montfalcone accomplished an important feat as it is on the railway, twenty miles from Trieste.

The Italians are now able to advance on Trieste under the cover of the guns of their warships.

A lucky hit by the Italian Fleet exploded what is believed to be the only Austrian army gas factory, at Monfalcone.

The Allies have been engaged in an air raid on Brussels; a Paveval and part of the shed were destroyed, the stables also being attacked.

According to an official "Eye-witness" story from France, the Frenchmen were successful in killing 3,000 Germans in twenty-five minutes.

The Captain of the Prince Eitel Friedrich has been captured, disguised as a cook on an Italian steamer, after he had escaped from the United States.

When the French Dragoons entered the chateau at Hooze, after a desperate fight, they found the body of a British soldier with seventeen bayonet wounds.

The French continue to progress and have captured the village of Neuville. Over a thousand German corpses were found in houses, trenches, and cellars.

The Italians, on capturing Monfalcone, found that the Austrians had been working for a month in a gas factory, and mains had been laid to the fighting front.

The Dutch Second Chamber has supported the Bill for representation of Holland at the Vatican with a view to influencing a Peace settlement.

According to a statement in the House of Commons, the food outlook in England is particularly bright, wheat, maize and other foodstuffs showing a decline in price.

Submarines have been at work amongst the trawlers; six have been sunk as well as a steamer captured from the Germans at the outbreak of the war, and a schooner.

Monfalcone, which has been captured by the Italians, has an arsenal, docks and large stores of munitions and grain. It is also the centre of electrical power supply to Trieste, and is an important railway junction.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

B'jon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

B'jon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, June 22.

Sale of Land in Chine Road—G. P. Lammar's Sales Room—3 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. E. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAT, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, first floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
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Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

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Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

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HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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PERFECT SANITATION.

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Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

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EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

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H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

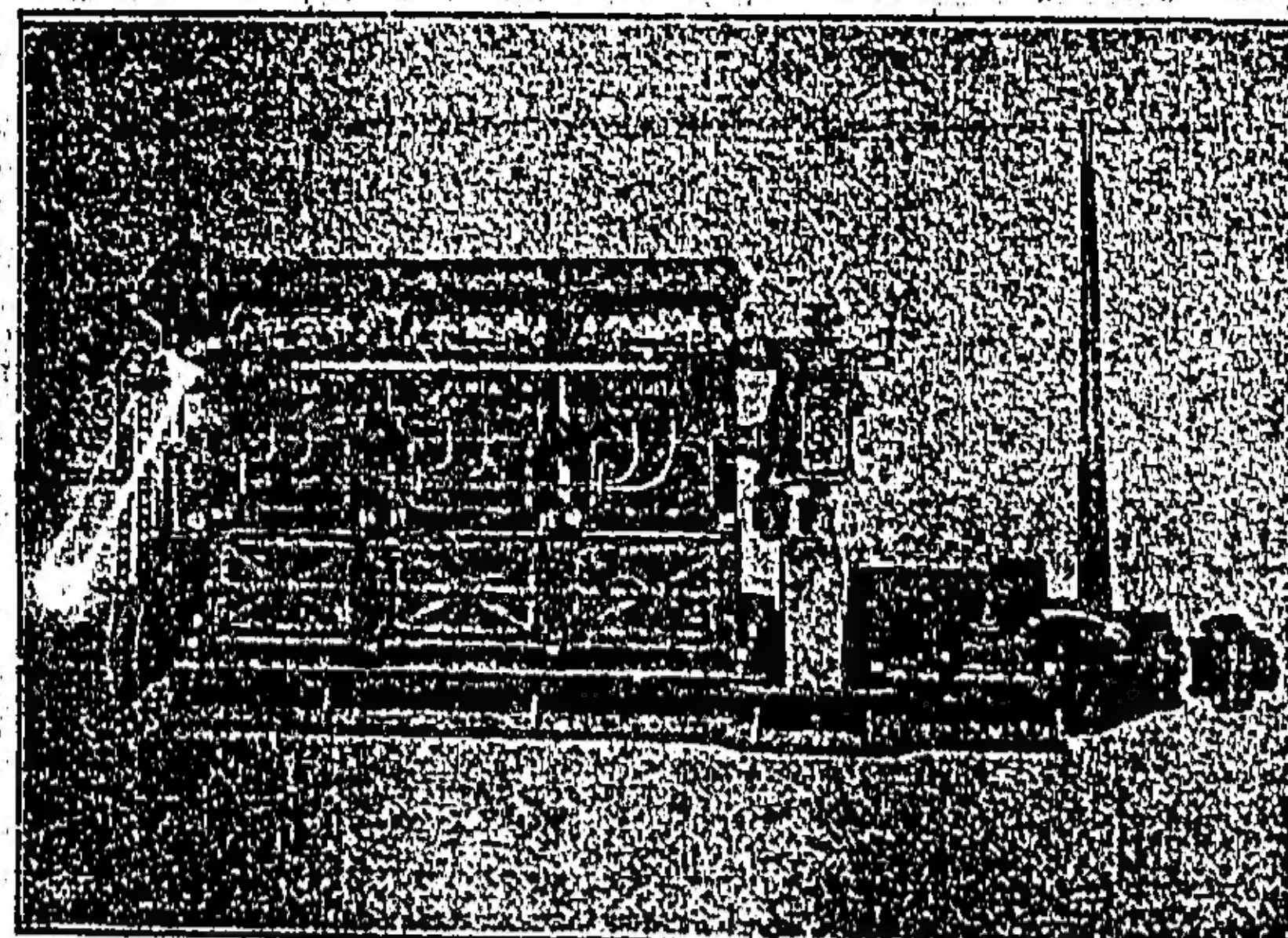
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

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P. O. PRUSTER, Manager.

NOTICES

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MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET. SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK. DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Reassuring Signs.

The news during the past day or two has been good in itself and full of significance for the future. The success of the Russian fleet is the clearest of proofs that, alike on land and water, our Russian Allies are able to give assistance of the highest value. It is a matter of simple truth that doubts have been entertained on the score of Russian naval efficiency but it is clearly demonstrated now that the Russian fleet is a first-class fighting force fully able to give the German fleet more than it receives at any time. Not less significant is the news that comes from Constantinople. The Turks have been led to believe that the Dardanelles were impregnable and have evidently relied implicitly on the Germans who have misguidedly them. They know better now.

Daily Press.

The Resignation of Mr. Bryan. In the original Note to Germany, which Mr. Bryan, as the Secretary of State, signed, it was affirmed that American citizens not within their indisputable rights in travelling wherever their legitimate business calls them on the high seas, in the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligation. Hence the American citizen who exercises his indisputable right to travel on the high seas does not necessarily imperil his country thereby. He knows sufficient of international law to understand that, if that law is observed, his greatest risk, if the ship be attacked, is the loss of his effects and such personal discomfort as may follow his forced transfer to another vessel. International law guarantees his personal safety, and if that guarantee is dishonoured then he justifiably looks to his Government, as one of the makers of the law, and therefore one of the guarantors, to insist that the belligerent defying the law shall be held to "account a-bility" for any infringement of his assured rights as a non-combatant. Mr. Bryan, however, shrinks from the responsibility. He "would have peace at any price and we must conclude that the first Note sent to Germany was in his mind a pure bit of bluffing, like his recent atrocious warning to Mexico, which the fighting factions there have completely and unshrinkingly disregarded.

China Mail.

The Munitions Questions. Of course, taking up a new line of manufacture involves a lot of trouble and worry, and may not prove specially remunerative, but the responsibilities and moral disturbance are not one hundredth part as great as those experienced by the man who throws up a comfortable remunerative job and goes to spend anxious days and painful nights in the trenches for a pay which is quite insignificant. It only needs the manufacturing engineer to be possessed by the same spirit which animates large numbers of recruits for difficulties to be overcome and for a large accession to the various supplies for which the military are calling, and which scores of firms are striving in spite of very numerous obstacles, to produce.

Recent telegrams, it is very gratifying to observe, indicate that this vital question is now well in hand, and that employers and employees alike have met the situation most satisfactorily. Under the splendid guidance of Mr. Lloyd George, the new Minister of the Munitions Department, everything possible will be done to meet the requirements of our gallant soldiers, who need only to be adequately supported in this respect gradually to bring the Prussian monstrosity to a standstill.

For a good solid meal, see Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best. ALEXANDRA CAFE.



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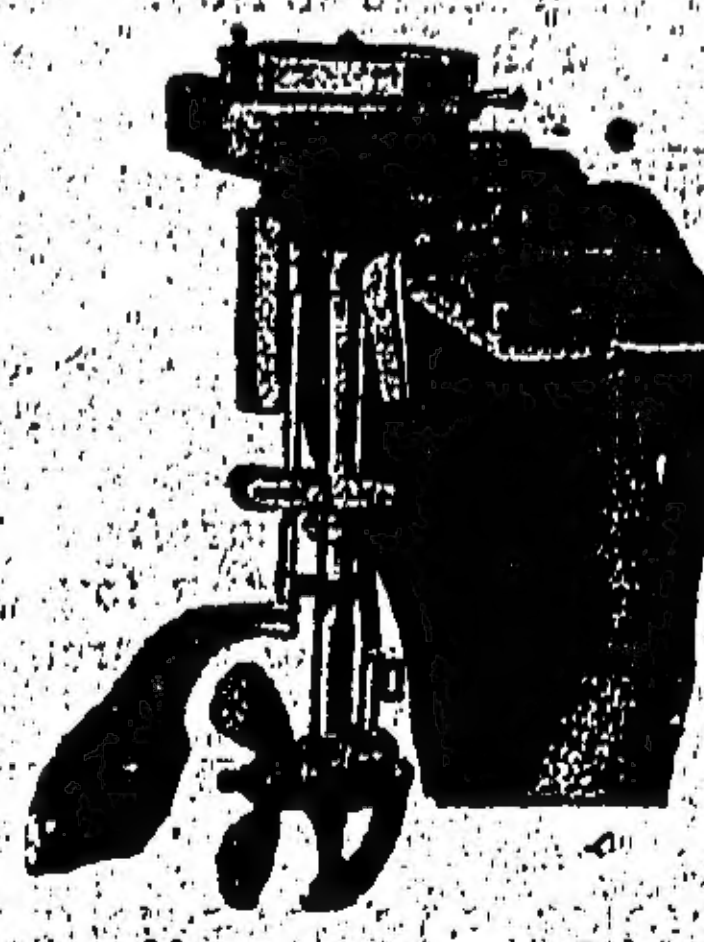
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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1018.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Death of German Philosopher. Amsterdam, April 28. Dr. Ernest Neumann, a well-known German philosopher and psychologist, has died at Hamburg at the age of 53.—*Central News*.

Increase in Excise Receipts. The week ended April 24 showed another big jump in the excise receipts. For the first 21 days of April the drink revenue amounted to £5,807,000, against £2,035,000 in the corresponding period of last year—an increase of £2,772,000.

Queen Alexandra's Gift. Queen Alexandra has sent a donation of £100 to the National Committee for Relief in Belgium (Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square), with the assurance of "her sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the appeal" which was issued on behalf of the 1,500,000 Belgians who are utterly destitute and threatened with starvation in their native land. Although the appeal of the committee was only published yesterday, over £70,000 has already been subscribed.

Death of the Earl of Wilton. London, April 26.—The Earl of Wilton died at South Elmsley Hall, near Louth, Lincolnshire, to-day, after having been in ill-health for some time. He is succeeded by his elder son, Viscount Grey de Wilton, R.N. The late Earl was born in 1838, the only son of the fourth Earl, and married in 1895 the Hon. Mariota Thellusson, daughter of the 5th Earl of Ranelagh. He was honorary colonel of the 8th (late 2nd Volunteers) Battalion, Manchester Regiment from 1893 to 1914.

Pocket Telephone. A Dutch inventor residing in the Amsterdam consular district has invented a simple little telephone, the receiver and transmitter of which are so small that they may easily be carried in the vest pocket, taking up no more space than the ordinary watch. The cost of manufacture is estimated at £1.25.

Notwithstanding its diminutive size, the "thermophone"—for so the inventor has named it—appears to have the advantage over the telephone of transmitting messages with perfect clearness and distinctness, localisation being especially good, and there being no confusion of vowel sounds, letters, or figures.

Death at the Age of 105. Mrs. Edmond, a distinguished Scottish lady, died at Cardiff recently, aged 105. She was the aunt of Principal E. H. Griffiths, of the South Wales University College. In her early life she spent a number of years in France, and became a proficient French scholar. She returned to Aberdeen and became the wife of the celebrated Orientalist, Dr. Saatchi, Professor of Hebrew in the Free Church College. Her second husband was the eminent advocate, Dr. Francis Edmond, L.L.D., whose gifts to Aberdeen University and charities reached £100,000.

The Recorder of London. It is understood, says *Truth*, that Sir Forrest Fulton, the Recorder of London, is on the point of retiring, and arrangements are already being made about his pension. Two well-known members of the Bar at least are intending to compete for the vacancy.—Mr. Ernest Pollock, K.C., and Mr. Ernest Wild, K.C.—and it is still necessary to pull wires, as the Recordership remains a City appointment, though a new Recorder cannot act as a judge in any of the City courts until the Crown has ratified his appointment. Mr. Wild would be more at home at the Old Bailey than in the Mayor's Court, where the civil business is tried. With Mr. Pollock things would be the other way about. The salary of the Recorder is £4,000 a year, and he is the best paid of all our judges below the High Court Bench.

If you have lost your appetite or the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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SYDNEY HARBOUR.

Shortly before the outbreak of war, the Port Commissioners of Sydney had made arrangements to deepen the harbour and add new jetties and quays where necessary, and great efforts are now being made to carry out as much of the original programme as the altered state of the times permits. Starting originally with one of the finest natural harbours in the world, far surpassing that of Hongkong, Sydney has been apt to look upon itself as too well favoured to need the touch of the artificial harbour constructor and, beyond the building of quays, has been content to let other and less favoured harbours improve until they ran her a close second. Some time ago complaint was made by certain firms which had commenced the building of large, deep draft vessels, that parts of the harbour were not deep enough for their needs and, we believe, the threat was made that unless some alteration took place, the port might be omitted from the list of calls.

This I had the effect of waking the authorities up to the possibilities of their port, and tenders were called for such improvements as were projected. The war has naturally had the effect of delaying the work, but a summary of the expenditure on capital account for the year ended with June 30, 1914, shows that every endeavour was then being made to carry out the Commissioner's programme. In the year 1913-14 expenditure on capital account amounted to £458,186. On this amount, over £278,000 was expended on wharves, jetties, and such accessories. The piles driven in the twelve months in connection with new work aggregated 105,130 lineal feet. At Woolloomooloo a single deck cargo shed, 580ft., by 80ft., was completed, and a double-decked shed, 570ft. by 120ft., will be advanced. At other berths at the same place two double-decked sheds, 530ft. by 40ft., were completed, and the 53ft. wide centre roadway roofed in. Electrical equipment, including goods lifts, travelling cranes, freight conveyors, etc., is being installed. At the ferry premises, Circular Quay buildings were rebuilt, and a new reinforced concrete pontoon installed. This pontoon is 110ft. long, 87ft. 7in. wide at one end, and 53ft. 3in. at the other, with a depth of 7ft 9in. It is divided into forty-four water tight compartments, and is said to be the largest of its kind in the world.

At Dawe's Point a wharf shed 421ft. by 70ft., has been completed, and a good deal of submarine rock excavation done. Between Dawe's Point and Miller's Point, jetties are being built, but some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable piles for splicing. Piles of various lengths up to 130ft. are being used. The high-level jetty, at the time of the report, had been carried a distance of 280ft., with piling a further 40ft. ahead. The low-level jetty had been run out 180ft., and the piles a further 30ft. A jetty, 600ft. by 130ft., had also been commenced, and carried out 120ft., while piling had been carried a further 50ft.

At berths near by a large three-storied shed, 343ft. by 70ft., was completed, and equipped with bale-elevators, jib and travelling cranes, etc. At Darling Harbour one wharf has been widened, and awning-roofs erected. A jetty, 600 by 100ft., has been completed, and a double-decked cargo shed, 635ft. by 61ft., was practically complete at the time of the report. At Jones Bay a large wharfage scheme is also in hand. Other work carried out consisted in making improvements in approaches to the wharves, etc., so that the business of the port may be conducted more expeditiously.—*Exchange*.

THE POOR CENSORATE.

The "Globe's" Views on Differential Treatment.

Will the Press Bureau ever understand that what the newspapers object to is the stupid want of uniformity in its methods? asks the *Globe*. We ourselves were threatened not long ago with the ire of Sir Stanley Buckmaster because we ventured to show in our columns where the undiscriminating hand of the Censor had made nonsense of our contributors' efforts. The order was "no indications of deletions" (the enemy presumably are expected to divine what is omitted!) and yet we find a monthly publication like the *British Review*, in which Major Redway discusses "The True Story of the War," excised all over (if the term may be permitted) with "Excision by Censor" in varying sizes of type, presumably to correspond with the extent of the slashings.

But the unconscious humour of Sir S. Buckmaster's team of amuseur and unemployed journalists turneth away wrath. Here we have Major Redway discussing what happened months ago, and this is how some funny man of the Press Bureau deals with it. "At one period we had an Australian convoy [excision by Censor] crossing the Indian Ocean, a Canadian convoy [excision by Censor] crossing the Atlantic, besides convoys of [excision by Censor] ships going to and from India, and half a dozen minor expeditions being landed at different points." What, we wonder, will the Germans gain from knowing that the Censor's pencil has been at work, and why, except to hide the Censor's fatalities, should not the same treatment be accorded *The Globe* and the daily Press generally?

Attempted Suicide at Shanghai. Considerable excitement was caused in the Public Gardens at Shanghai, when a foreign woman was seen to jump into the river from the fore shore. Owing to the rain, there were comparatively few people about, but fortunately the woman was rescued by two persons who happened to be in the vicinity. We understand that the woman's nationality is German.

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IN THE NORTH SEA.

The German Ships and "English Waters."

The issue of an order prohibiting traffic between Great Britain and Holland has given rise to discussion as to whether it is to be regarded as a preliminary to the "coming out" of the German fleet writes the *Globe's* naval correspondent. There are doubtless those in Germany who will place this order side by side with their own official report that the High Sea Fleet has recently been "repeatedly cruising in the North Sea," and conclude that the British Government are nervous for the safety of their shipping in face of the menace thus revealed.

First of all, however, one finds it difficult to believe the story about these North Sea cruises. That the German ships are exercised at sea behind the screen of their own mine-fields is likely enough, but when we are told that they have "advanced into English waters without meeting any British naval forces" we must be forgiven if we are incredulous. "English waters" means those waters within the three-mile limit, and it would indeed be surprising if such a force as the High Sea Fleet (each of whose four battle squadrons comprises eight vessels) could enter this area without sighting a British warship or being sighted from the shore. It is even more difficult to believe that German ships of war would penetrate to within such easy range of the coast without finding (or imagining) some "fortified place" to bombard.

The committee of the Navy League have endorsed the suggestion, of which a good deal had already been heard, that "every British merchant vessel lost through German submarine attack should be replaced by shipping of corresponding value, which should be appropriated immediately from German merchant vessels now in the hands of the British Government pending Prize

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Cheney c/o Moutrie, Camdeuni, Chop Man Wok West Point, Singapore. Jones, Engineer Steamship Mexico City, Liverpool. Mancini Post Office, London. Mrs. Graham Marshall, Richmond. Vercelli Steamer "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore.

J. M. BEOX, Superintendent. Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd. Joensen Vestingsselskab, Shanghai. Lowlow, Yueton and Company, Amoy. Chongshinglong, Shanghai. Junyen, Shanghai. Jenyuen, Shanghai. R. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 11th June, 1915.

Court decisions." The trouble about reprisals of any sort is that they are reprisals, and can be continued indefinitely as a sort of game of "beggars-my-neighbour." There is, of course, a fairly large number of British merchantmen in German ports; but it is not necessary that reprisals should be of the same character as the acts giving rise to them. Many merchant seamen and fishermen are held prisoners in Germany, and it is doubtful if the enemy would not be rather pleased than otherwise to have some excuse for further ill-treating them. It may be pointed out, too, that the aim of the Navy League would not be achieved by attaching vessels that have yet to be dealt with by the Prize Court. The majority of these may be assumed to be lawful prize, so that their confiscation in that case is already assured. The vessels appropriated should surely be those which are decided not to be lawful prize. The attachment of prizes would involve no further loss to the enemy, and therefore would not be a reprisal.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915.

EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC INFLUENCE FOR CHINA?

Dr. Shailer Mathews, an American university professor who has recently returned to New York from a visit to the Far East, has delivered a remarkably clear and fair address before a religious gathering, in which he sketches the position of affairs between China and Japan from an American point of view. He appears to have interviewed Baron Kato in the course of his travels, and that gentleman assured him that "Japan intends to obtain her rights in China; no more and no less." To this Dr. Mathews affixes the perfectly reasonable comment that, until Japan clearly indicates what she believes those rights to be, there is a large area of doubt; and proceeds to point out that the future prosperity—indeed the national existence—of Japan "is involved in the maintenance of the integrity of China," a consideration of which most Japanese and perhaps many Europeans are apt to lose sight.

Dr. Mathews goes on to argue that, since the Russian war left Japan in possession of Korea, she is reasonably safe from any future attacks from the north. Assuming (as he does, by the way) that she keeps Tsingtau, she may also "be said to be safe from immediate danger of attack through China." At their best the American professor sees in Japan's future arrangements an adaptation of the Monroe Doctrine, but he reminds his hearers that there is a worst as well as a best; and that at that worst these arrangements may involve the establishment of—or an attempt at—Japan's predominance in China's internal affairs; all of which is worth second thought.

We are next told that there is a general belief "among the more intelligent Americans" that it is better that China should develop under Asiatic influence than under European; to which we can only reply that we are sorry for the more intelligent Americans' chance of understanding the real position out here, and that we regret that so excellent a speech as Dr. Mathews' should be rounded off with such a suggestion. How is it possible for China to come under any influence nowadays that is purely Asiatic? An Asiatic Japan would be exactly the reverse of what America hopes to see, and an Asiatic China would be likewise. The Japan of to-day, as Dr. Mathews who has just visited it should know, is more European than anything else in its methods and aspirations. The only lines on which China can develop, if she is to develop at all, are European; and why should she follow these at second hand? For her to pursue a purely Asiatic programme is for her to remain where she is, or perhaps even to go back to the days of closed ports and anti-foreignism. It is for her to choose. She has made it clear enough that she has no intention of standing still and remaining exclusively Asiatic in her outlook; and when she is offered her choice between Japanese and European teachers we think it rather more than slightly probable that she will not choose the Japanese.

Sir Harry Johnston,

Sir Harry Johnston, the well-known authority on African affairs, enters upon his 53rd year to-day. He is a Londoner by birth and upbringing, and received his education at St.owell Grammar School and King's College. Perhaps it is not generally known that, up till his twenty-second year, he intended to follow painting as a profession. He studied art for a short time in Paris, after having gained a variety of medals and certificates at South Kensington. At the age of twenty-one he was able to satisfy some of his longing to see the world, and he travelled for the best part of two years in Northern Africa. From that time there was no doubt as to his future calling. During the years 1882-3 he explored much of Portuguese West Africa and, in 1884, he used his new knowledge to account by conducting a scientific expedition to Mount Kilimanjaro. From that time till 1901 most of his life was spent in Africa—in the Consular service or as Commissioner. His literary output has been very great and he is one of those who is listened to very seriously when he speaks or writes on African questions.

The United States Position.

Mr. Bryan certainly has the courage of his convictions; but what most concerns the people of the United States just now is that those convictions hardly fit the times in which we are living. Force, he tells us, represents the old system, while persuasion represents the new. Those of his compatriots who take a practical view of the present situation will scarcely thank him for bothering them with such sentiments just now. Does Mr. Bryan never read the papers? How would he apply persuasion to a race of men that has cold-bloodedly set down to invent and to apply scientific methods of inflicting a lingering and cruel death, such as the Germans prepared for their enemies in adopting poisonous gas as a war weapon? In theory it is a beautiful idea that any country—make it whether the United States or some other—should be able to lead the world out of the black night of war etc., etc., and we hope the day may come when some race or other will come forward to push home this glorious message. But meanwhile we are faced with facts, and these leave us no time to regard theories.

The "Blessings" of Peace.

Can Mr. Bryan seriously believe that the German Americans will attach the very smallest measure of importance to any appeal to them that is made on such lines, or that they will do other than what the rest of the world will do—laugh at him? When this war is over, and when it has been put out of the power of the Germans, for good and all, to re-introduce such a chain of circumstances as have brought about and have characterised this conflict, we have no doubt the civilised people of the world will be willing to consider proper means of establishing universal and permanent peace. Not that peace in the abstract is always a good thing. We had had years of it in Britain when the Crimean War broke out, and the result was that the country was sinking to almost as low an ebb as when the present war arose; so that Tenyson was impelled to write:—

"Why do we waste the blessings of peace? We have made them a curse."

The United States has had a long reign of peace—and sweating, graft, "cornering," big business and place-hunting are the result of it. There are times when war is no such bad thing after all, Mr. Bryan.

Mr. E. L. Bragg.—A Contradiction. We are very glad to be able to contradict a report, sent to us last Tuesday, of the death of the well-known local cricketer Mr. E. L. Bragg, at the Front. A letter has been received in the Colony, posted on May 11, stating that he is very much alive and well and would be glad if his friends would send him a football.

DAY BY DAY.

FORGIVENESS TO THE INJURED BOTH BELONG. BUT THEY NEVER PARDON WHO HAVE DONE THE WRONG.—Dryden.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 83; rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; rain.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 44 published.

The Malls.
French Mail.—Closed per s.s. Cordillere to-day at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Luchow at 4 p.m. to-day.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
Indo-China.—\$97½, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of C'ton, Ltd.—\$857½, buyers.
Douglas.—\$47, buyers.
Kung Yik.—14, sellers.
China Providents.—8.35 buyers and 8½ sales.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 0½d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 57th birthday of Sir Henry Johnston, G.O.M.G., the well-known explorer and authority on African matters.

Proposed as F. S. A.
The Hon. Mr. Lau On Pak, J. P., of Hongkong, has been proposed for election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Shell Transports.
Messrs. Wright and Hornby have received a telegram from London this morning announcing a final dividend of 5/- per share, Coupon No. 24, making 8/- for 1914.

Special Police Reserve Appointment.
H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. C. Jenkins to be Deputy Superintendent of the Special Police Reserve, with effect from June 1, 1915.

The May Rainfall.
The rainfall for the month of May at the Botanical Gardens was 12.17 ins. on 10 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 10.58 ins. on 20 days, and at the Police Station, Tai-oi, it was 18.67 on 19 days.

Land Sales.
Sales of Crown Land at Un Long by public auction will be held at the Police Station, Au Tau, at 12 noon, on Thursday June 17. On June 21 at 3 p.m. at the P.W.D. there will also be a sale of land at Fanling.

The Full Court Sittings.
The Full Court of Hongkong, as constituted by the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, will hold its next sitting on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1915, at 10.30 a.m. His Honour the Chief Justice has ordered that no Criminal Sessions shall be held in the month of July, 1915.

OBITUARY.

Mr. E. S. Simcox Perrott.

Many of our readers, says the N.C.O. News of June 5, will hear with deep regret of the death at his residence, Bronyddon, Llanantfraid, Montgomeryshire, in April last, of Mr. Edward Simcox Perrott, who as many cross-country riders will recollect, was closely connected with this form of sport in Shanghai. Mr. Perrott, or "Moss" as he was familiarly known to his friends, before coming out to China had made a reputation for himself in the football field, having played in International "Rugger" matches. He was an old Cheltonian and arrived in China in December 1879 to take up the position as Cha-ze in the firm of Messrs. Reid, Evans & Co. where he was employed for many years, retiring in 1905.

He was well known as an excellent shot in the country, but made his mark more particularly in the hunting field and was Master of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club for several years. The well-known line of jumps named after him are familiar to all cross-country riders.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE RUSSIANS COMING TO THEIR OWN.

An Encouraging Batch of News.

Whatever feeling of discomfiture may have arisen from last night's announcement that two of our torpedo-boats had been sunk is dispelled by the series of all-round encouraging wires this morning. Against the torpedo-boats we can set the magnificent progress of the Allies—with special reference to the French—in steady and telling march of the Italian troops, and the determined attitude and brilliant fighting of the Russians. There is something solid and convincing about these things, as about smaller matters, like the destruction of a Parsayal. The French, for some time past, have been pursuing the useful lines laid down by General Joffre, flanking a row of trenches here and a village there, and there is nothing to show that the Germans have scored a single compensating success against them. The German losses, in killed alone, continue to be appalling; three thousand here, a thousand there, and so on. No country can stand such a drain, it goes without saying. That our own losses have been undeniably heavy is a safe assumption; but while Germany is hurrying untended and ill-fed men to the front, Britain—and to a great extent France—is able to fill the blank spaces with men in fine fighting trim who have just passed through a thorough system of training. We may take it, moreover, that Germany knows all about this, as well as her neighbours, and that the knowledge is in no way comforting or strengthening to her.

Progress of the Russians.
The conflicting accounts, in the past, of Russia's progress, and the knowledge that her successes were being counterpoised all too often by German victories has led many of our readers to take less notice of the Petrograd wires than of those from the west. There is, however, no room for doubt or lukewarmness when a Berlin communique admits checks and defeats. Russia has been passing through the same trying mill as Britain in regard to the supply of munition; but, from the dash and confidence that her men are now showing, one is encouraged to believe that much of that source of anxiety has been satisfactorily ended. A later wire speaks of continued successes on the Dnieper and of fresh heavy German losses, from which it would appear that the poisonous gas is not insuperable after all.

The Invasion of Austria.
There seems to be no keeping the Italians back, and no chance of the Austrians' halting invasion, with invader. The two divisions—the one on the Cirio Alps side and the other in the Tyrol—are making headway in face of floods, broken bridges and mountainous ground, while the third division has captured Mafkone, Montaleone, though it has only a population of about five thousand, contains important factories and is but twenty miles from Trieste. Austria may be keeping certain resources and defensive measures up her sleeve, for aught we know to the contrary; but it presents it looks as though there is a distinct half-heartedness about her protests. Her fleet, such as it is, has done nothing, the one torpedo-boat that did venture out of Trieste having been sunk without ceremony.

The Alien Enemy.
At Ho as it is announced that the internment or repatriation of alien enemies is proceeding rapidly, and that over 6,000 persons have been interned. But what are they among so many? Surely we have had evidence enough that no good comes of the licence allowed to these aliens. We have no right to say directly that they were responsible for the explosion on the Bulwark and the Princess Irene, or that they knew anything about the origin of the fire that has consumed three hundred military motor cars. But each man has a right to a private opinion on the matter.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 12, 1890.)

June 12.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/4d. Young Policeman's Death. June 6.—A fresh proof of the uncertainty of life was brought home to our 'guardians of the peace' this morning, through the sudden death of Alexander Rose, P.O. 111, who succumbed to malarial fever after an illness of two days' duration. The deceased, a fine, athletic-looking young man, was a very promising member of the Force, and only came out in the last draft, having previously been in the Glasgow police."

A Snake at the Post Office.
June 6.—Yesterday afternoon another of those interesting reptiles for which our model G.P.O. has become to motorists protruded its head through the grating under the Post Office verandah, and, imagining the track down to Pedder's wharf to be clear, glided swiftly out on the pavement. His snake-ship was about to make tracks for the briny deep when the minions of the law rushed furiously upon him and battered him into a pulp in a trice. A well-known local analyst said he saw the remains of postage stamps and P.O.'s in the particles which were submitted to him for examination. It is pleasant to find that the police have succeeded in stopping at least one Post Office snake from clearing out of this colony, although its dimensions were only 3 feet by 3½ inches in circumference at the bulged part."

An Unusual Scene in the Harbour.

June 8.—"Yesterday a very unusual spectacle was witnessed in the Harbour—there being no less than five P. and O. vessels in port. They were—the Hongkong, from Shanghai, homeward bound; the Clyde, which had just arrived with the mails; the extra Bombay steamer Nizam; the Victoria, from Japan; and the Teheran, about to leave for Bombay."

A Step in the Right Direction.

June 8.—"Tick," as regards fares and refreshments on board the vessels of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., is a thing of the past. In future payments must be made in cash and not be the convenient but uncertain "chit." This is a step in the right direction, which ought to be encouraged by all travellers. But the Directors of the Company have still something more to do in order to meet public requirements. The first-class fares are absurdly high, and the charge for meals and drinks, as compared with the tariffs of other steamer companies, are not merely prohibitive to all but the wealthy—they very nearly approach what has very often been characterised as a gross imposition. Will the Hon. Mr. Lyrie, who is the only one of the second-class directors that has ever shown any tendency towards reform and recognising the altered character of the times in which we live, take this matter up thoroughly, and earn for himself the thanks of the general public and the appreciation of the shareholders of the Steamboat Company?"

Accident to the Kaiser.
June 11.—"Despatches from Berlin state that an accident to the German Emperor's carriage, through the horse running away, caused his Majesty to sustain rather serious contusions, which confined him to his bed."

Extensive Seizure of Opium.
June 12.—"Last night P. O. Green made a pretty extensive capture of opium, supposed to be smuggled—just under 700 balls. He arrested five men at the time, and they were charged before Mr. Robinson this morning with being in unlawful possession."

Accident to the Kaiser.
June 11.—"Despatches from Berlin state that an accident to the German Emperor's carriage, through the horse running away, caused his Majesty to sustain rather serious contusions, which confined him to his bed."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for June 12th, 1890:

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—104½ per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 355 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$120 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$355 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$34 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—54 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$36.1-2 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steamship Company—\$104 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. dis. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$54 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$170 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$75 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$98 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$72 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—par. nominal.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$32 per share, sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

tion of Hongkong and going towards Sim-shui-po. About ten minutes more would take them into Chinese waters if they continued in the same direction. When about 100 yards off I hailed them. They had no lights. I called out to them in Chinese to come alongside. They immediately turned and made for Hongkong. I called to them several times to stop but they took no notice. I fired one shot after them, but they continued to pull away from me. I fired another shot and they then turned and made for Chinese territory. For about ten minutes they kept dodging about trying to elude me. At last I got hold of them. On getting along side the first defendant stood up and handed me a paper in Chinese. Just before that there was something thrown over the stern of the boat, but I cannot say what it was. On searching the boat I found twenty bags containing balls of opium. Eight bags contained Fama opium and the rest was Malwa opium. The bags were tied together and had weights attached to them. There were also a buoy and line attached. There were seven carrying poles on board. The first defendant appeared to be in charge of the boat and the others were pulling. There were no lamps on board. The opium appeared to be all ready for throwing overboard. The twelve packages of Malwa opium containing 814 balls, were enclosed in waterproof bags."

Mr. Mossop asked leave to reserve his cross-examination, as he was without full instructions. The case was remanded.

TELEGRAMS.

IRISH LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Router's Service To The "Telegraph.")

June 11, 9.00 p.m.
It is announced that Rt. Hon. Ignatius O'Brien, K.C., remains Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

DERBY SCRATCHING.

London. Received June 12.
Vancluse has been scratched from the New Derby.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June	Tons
1	295
2	313
3	322
4	296
5	287
6	320
7	290
8	319
9	293
10	280
11	337

Total to 11th inst. 3370

Daily average 306.36

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. to-day are as follows:—

Leave.
Pte. D. G. Bruce is granted leave of absence from 12.6.15 to 2.12.15.

Parades.
Parades for Monday, 14th inst. 5.30 p.m. Right Squadron G. Co.—Squad Drill and Drilling at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. Drilling Section—Aiming drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters. Corpl. Grimes, R. E. will attend.

Detail.
On duty at Headquarters H. K. R. On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon H. K. V. R.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp). On duty to-night, Civil Service company. Officer on duty, Capt. Churchill. On duty to-morrow night, Scouts Company. Officer on duty, Capt. Stewart. On duty 14th inst., Scouts Company. Officer on duty, Lieut. Wall. Orderly Officer 2/Lieut. Ponnar. K. V. R. Orderly Sergeant, Sergeant Hurley H. K. V. R.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The financial statement for the month of March, 1915, is as follows:—

Revenue and Expenditure.	
Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 28th Feb., 1915.	\$3,132,381.83
Revenue from 1st to 31st March, 1915.	327,709.90
Expenditure from 1st to 31st March, 1915.	3,960,091.82
Balance	\$3,045,466.87

The assets and liabilities on March 31, 1915, were:—

ASSETS.	
Subsidiary Coins, ...	948,333.17
Advances, ...	139,402.27
Imprest, ...	34,226.40
Railway Construction, ...	3,845,715.58
Unallocated Stores	350,848.76
Crown Agents' Current A/c, ...	23,937.49
Exchange, ...	424.34
Total	\$5,342,737.99

LIABILITIES.

Deposits not Available, ...	252,085.30
House Service Account, ...	7,114.45
Postal Agencies, ...	14,683.70
Overdraft, Bank, ...	2,022,787.87
Total Liabilities, ...	2,297,271.32
Balance	\$3,045,466.87
Total	\$5,342,737.99

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ANOTHER WAR VOTE.

June 11, 9.00 p.m.
It is understood that Parliament will be asked to vote a sum of two hundred and fifty millions sterling on the 15th inst.

DUTCH EXTENDING THE LANDSTURM.

June 11, 9.00 p.m.
According to a telegram from Amsterdam the Chamber has unanimously passed the War credits and the Bills extending the Landsturm and calling up recruits.

MR. BRYAN APPEALS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

June 11, 5.25 a.m.
A message from Washington states that on the eve of publication of the American Note, Mr. Bryan has issued an appeal to the American people declaring that the real issue is not between President Wilson and himself, but between systems of government. He says Force represents the old system; Persuasion represents the new system, that has been growing all too slowly for nineteen hundred years. Austria affords a recent example of the old system. Mr. Bryan himself, as a humble follower of the Prince of Peace, calls upon the United States to lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of day when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares.

Mr. Bryan issues another statement to-morrow appealing to German Americans.

CURIOUS GERMAN CONSTRUCTION.

June 11, 11.00 a.m.
A message from Amsterdam states that German comment on the resignation of Mr. Bryan shows that the leading German newspapers are extraordinarily ignorant of American opinion. Their views are summed up in the comment of the *Cologne Gazette*, which considers that the resignation is a victory for German-Americans, and says it is hoped that the latter will now obtain the prohibition of the export of munitions.

GERMAN WHO SWORE LUSITANIA MOUNTED GUNS ARRESTED.

June 11, 7.35 p.m.
Reuters correspondent at New York reports that the Federal Grand Jury has examined the German Reservist Gustav Stahl, who is unable to speak English, and ordered his arrest in connection with his affidavit that he saw guns mounted on the Lusitania.

GERMANY AND THE SINKING OF THE "WILLIAM FRYE."

June 11, 7.35 p.m.
Reuters correspondent at Washington reports that Germany's answer to the American Note regarding the sinking of the William Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, contends that Germany is entitled to destroy neutral ships carrying contraband, though she agrees to damages in such cases.

GERMAN FLEET SUFFERS HEAVILY.

June 11, 7.15 p.m.
Reuters correspondent at Petrograd says it is confirmed authoritatively that the Russian submarines and mines in the Baltic Sea, on the 3rd June, did considerable damage to the German fleet. A submarine next day sank a German destroyer and a transport and damaged another destroyer, while another German vessel was blown up by a mine.

GERMAN SUBMARINES CRIPPLED.

June 10, 8.20 p.m.
It is reported that two German submarines have been towed into Liban (the Russian Baltic port which is at present in the hands of the Germans) in a badly damaged condition.

MUNITIONS OUTPUT: TRADE UNION ASSISTANCE.

June 11, 4.50 a.m.
Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, has submitted to seventy-five Trade Union delegates a scheme for Trade Union assistance in increasing the output of war munitions. The scheme was adopted.

The scheme has been approved of organising the workshops of the London public authorities for the additional production of munitions. It is estimated that at least a hundred workshops will thus be provided.

It is announced that 73,046 women have registered under the Government's war work scheme.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK BY AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

June 11, 7.15 p.m.
Reuters correspondent at Paris reports that an Austrian torpedo boat which endeavoured to leave Gulin for Trieste, was sunk by an Italian submarine, the crew being drowned.

ZEPPELIN AND SUBMARINES AMONG THE TRAWLERS.

June 11, 10.40 a.m.
Reuters correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a Zeppelin sank two Lowestoft fishing smacks in the North Sea. Eight of the survivors have been brought to Maasland.

Reuters correspondent at Ymuiden states that the steam trawler Letty has been blown up on the Doggerbank, all on board being drowned.

MORE VESSELS SUNK.

June 10, 8.20 p.m.
The submarining of trawlers continues. Six are reported to have been sunk to-day, also a German steamer which was captured after the outbreak of war and a small schooner.

Two of the crews were rescued by Dutch vessels. In one case the trawler men had been without food and water for fifty-two hours.

ORGANISING LONDON WORKSHOPS.

June 11, 9.00 p.m.
A scheme has been approved organising workshops in London under public authorities for the additional production of munitions. It is estimated that at least a hundred workshops will be thus provided.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	... ..	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	... ..	1.00 "
BUTTEROUP	... ..	.90 "
PASTRY	... ..	.80 "
CHEESE	... ..	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and came into force on 24th May, 1915.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

June 11, 11.05 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, referring to the making of cotton and yarn contraband of war, by the British Government, said he was glad to think the terms we had made with the vendors of cotton in the United States had been satisfactory to them. Cotton which had been held up was going to Lancashire, and it was hoped that it would be exported to our customers abroad. A Cotton Licensing Committee was being established to issue licences for the exportation of yarn.

CARD-ROOM WORKERS' DISPUTE.

June 11, 11.05 p.m.
A joint conference, to-morrow, at Manchester, between the Federation of Master Spinners and the Card-room Amalgamation, is regarded as a hopeful sign.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNIONISTS IN ACTION.

June 11, 6.45 p.m.
A message from Ottawa states that the Hon. Mr. Wise, who is en route to London to become Agent-General for New South Wales, said Australia, at the time of his departure, had sent 43,000 troops overseas, including garrisons to captured islands. The total number of troops raised was 70,000, mostly Trade Unionists. It was the intention of Australia, he said, to retain the captured islands.

THE ALIEN ENEMY QUESTION.

June 11, 11.00 p.m.
At question-time in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary (Sir John Simon, K.C.) announced that the internment and repatriation of alien enemies were proceeding rapidly. Over 6,000 have been interned or repatriated. An Advisory Body considered 1,309 appeals, of which 159 were granted, and the exemption of 657 definitely declined. Steps are also being taken, by an Order-in-Council, to deal with suspects who are not alien enemies.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH'S CAPTAIN ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE AS A COOK.

June 11, 7.15 p.m.
Reuters correspondent at Madrid reports that a British cruiser in the Straits of Gibraltar arrested on board an Italian steamer, the captain of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich (interned at Newport News), who, disguised as a cook, had escaped from the United States.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

To be Resumed Shortly in Peking.

Peking, May 29.—It is reliably reported among Chinese official circles that, in order to settle China's outstanding questions with foreign Powers arising out of the 1911 Revolution, the Chinese Government is consulting the British Legation concerning the re-discussion of the Tibetan question, which will probably be negotiated in Peking between the Wai-chiao-pu authorities and Sir J. Jordan shortly, instead of in India.

The Chinese Government has wired to the Mongolian Princes of Chinghai or Kokonor for detailed information about the various questions in connection with the demand of the Dalai Lama for the inclusion of that territory into his autonomy, and it is believed that some of the Chinghai Princes will come up to Peking to advise the Government in case the Anglo-Chinese negotiations be re-discussed here. The Russo-Chinese negotiations about Outer Mongolia will also be brought to a satisfactory conclusion in the near future at Kiakhta.—N. C. Daily News.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 17th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Tapestry covered Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Teak Overmantels, Lady's Desk, Brass Fender, Tapestry Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc.
Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Waggon, Ice Chest, Teak Bookcases, Card Table, Flower Stands, Glass and Crockery Ware, etc.
Double and Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Teak Dressing Tables and Washstands, Double and Single Wardrobes, Chest-of-Drawers, Toilet Crockery, etc., etc.

also
A few pieces of Canton Blackwood.
2 American Ice Chests (new)
2 New Sewing Machines (drop head).
2 Ferambulators.

On view from Wednesday, the 16th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Summit

SOFT FINISH
PLEATED FRONT

DRESS SHIRTS

IN ORDINARY OR
COAT CUT STYLE

\$4.00 each 6 for \$22.00.

MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Wm. POWELL Ltd.

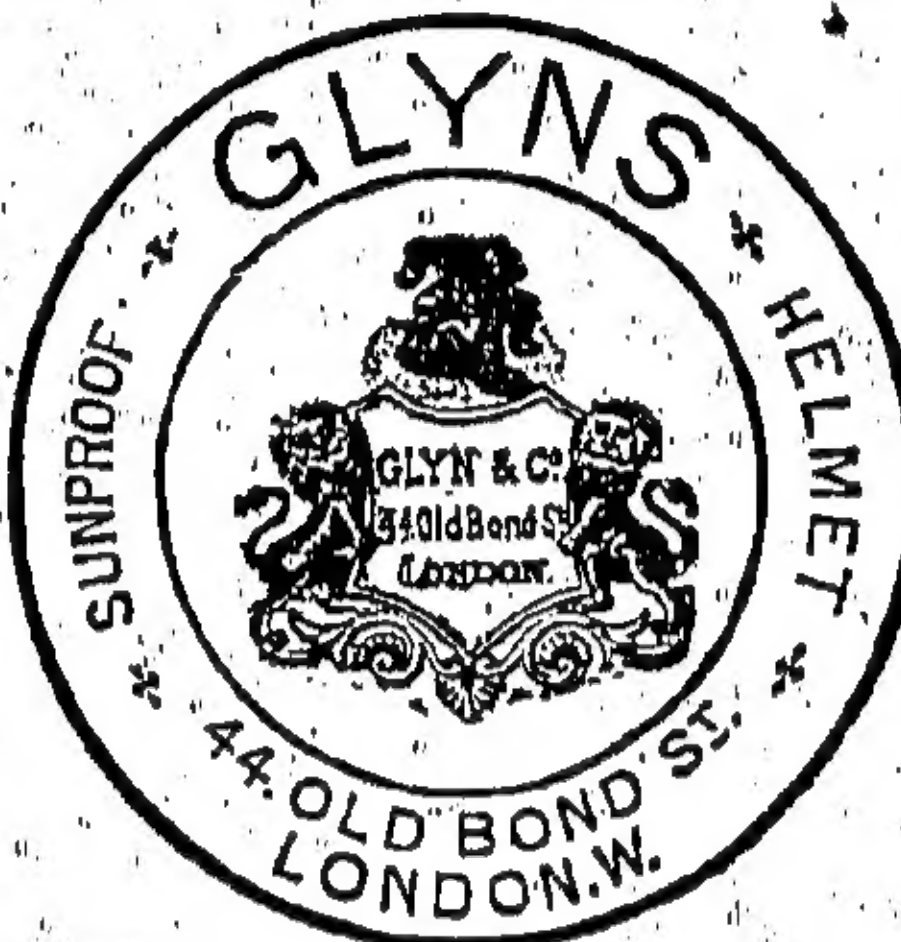
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HELMETS.

MADE BY

Prices \$8.50
\$10.00 \$11.50.WM.
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AGENTS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.
CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG
and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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Whisky

THE "TOP NOTCH" OF SCOTCH.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED,
EDINBURGH.

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Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Mail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	17th June.	21st June.
TAIYUAN	9th July.	14th July.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Hela," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched
for Singapore on the 19th June.The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 19th June.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 12, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 12th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 13th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Fatsan. | 12 noon Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Talsan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 13th JUNE.The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.R.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

JIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	T. 16,000 {THUR., 17th June at noon. T. 20,000 {THURS., 1st July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa	T. 12,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takoda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. T. 9,600 {FRI., 18th July at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {WEDNES., 16th June.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 12,000 {SATURDAY, 19th June.
KOBE & Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinoh	T. 10,000 {FRIDAY, 18th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Ohta	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 25th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Kashima Maru Capt. Yazi	T. 20,000 {MON., 14th June at 3 p.m.

† Omitting Keelung.

‡ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	18,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima "	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sudo "	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa "	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Luchow	.....13th June at d'light
H'OW, PHOI & H'PHONG Singan	.....14th June at d'light	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	.....15th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	.....15th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	.....22nd June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst ships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui"
and "Chonan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow,"
"Luchow" and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation,
with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the
State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong
for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the
inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 12th June, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tijl (Jap)	JAVA	.....	SHAI & ... 1st half June	JAPAN
Tijpanas	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN ... 1st half June	JAPAN
Tijlaroem	JAVA	15th June	SHAI ... 2nd half June	JAPAN

Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 29th June, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.
First Class to London	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York	£60.	£96.10.
" " " San Francisco	£45.	" " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES &c.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ
PANAMA, CALLO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-
ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 12,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans .....	.....	22nd June at 11 a.m.
Empire	24th June	17th July
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aldenhams	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers and
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart ...	TUES., 15th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans ...	FRI., 18th June at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Tonnage at Hankow.

Whereas the total ocean-ton-
nage entered at Hankow during
the quarter ended December 31,
1914 fell away, as compared with
the returns for the same quarter
of the previous year, from 129,678
to 86,070, a loss of 53,608, the
entries of ocean steamers at
Canton fell from 214,761 tons to
198,762 tons, a loss of only
15,999 tons. The total number
and tonnage entered during the
quarter was 154 ships of 198,762
tons. Of the total entered British
ships were 54.7 per cent., Japan-
ese 19.6 per cent., Chinese 19.4
per cent., and Norwegian 6.5 per
cent. The total number and
tonnage of river steamers entered
during the same period was 830
ships of 456,166 tons being an
increase of seventeen ships but a
decrease of 22,185 tons from the
same quarter of the year before.
Of the total river steamers entered,
68.1 per cent. were British,
25.2 per cent. Chinese and 6.7
per cent. Portuguese.

Merchant Service Pay.

A Glasgow firm of shipowners
recently wrote to the secretary of
the Merchant Service Guild re-
questing his advice as to a fair
rate of pay. The secretary has
now received a reply from this
firm, stating the minimum rates
that have recently been granted
in vessels of this class. In the
course of their letter the firm
stated:—"The wages you name
are quite agreeable to us; in fact
we shall very likely be paying
rather more." The firm has
since given practical demon-
stration of its expressed intention by
engaging a Guild member as
second officer for one of their
ships at the rate of £13 per
month. The highest yet paid for
a cargo steamer was £18 for
which a second officer signed on
for one of the captured German
ships.

A Fine Piece of Work.

A fine piece of work was ac-
complished by the officers and
engineers of the O. M. steamer
Heinrich on her way to Taku, when
it was discovered that her pro-
peller shaft was badly fractured.
The fracture, which was in the
intermediate length, was about
18 in. long and 5 in. deep and
occurred when the vessel was
about twenty-five miles west of
Howki Island. The fractured
shaft was saved by the chief
officer with a length of 1 1/2 in. steel
wire which was hoisted on with a
spanish windlass and in this
manner the vessel was enabled to
reach Tongku, a distance of 150
miles, without further accident.
Temporary repairs were carried
out there, three heavy clips being
put on the fractured shaft, and
hardwood supporting blocks
placed underneath, and in this
way she was enabled to reach
Shanghai, arriving here on May
29, where a new shaft was supplied.
—Shipping and Engineering.

Built at Kiangnan Dock.

The China Engineering Com-
pany shipped to Vladivostok by
the B. V. F. steamer Sinperopo
on May 28 a steel launch which
has been built at the Kiangnan
Dock and engine by the China
Engineering Company, to the
order of the Russian government,
for service in Vladivostok Har-
bour. The launch, which is built
of steel, is 60 ft. in length, 12 ft.
bread and 4 ft. deep, and is pro-
pelled by two sets of Kelvin oil
engines of 50 h.p. each which,
on trials, developed a speed of
9.95 knots. This is assumed to
be the largest launch that has
been shipped from Shanghai. By
the same steamer the Company
shipped a tank inspection launch
for the harbour authorities of
Vladivostok, which has been built
and engine by the China En-
gineering Co. She is 20 ft. in
length and is propelled by a
4-cylinder Kelvin set of 12 h.p.,
which, on trials, gave her a speed
of 7 knots.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Kutsang*	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang*	Sun., 13th June at d'light
W'wei & Tientsin	Chipsing*	Wed., 16th June at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang*	Thur., 17th June at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 19th June at 3 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Fri., 25th June at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang!	Fri., 2nd July at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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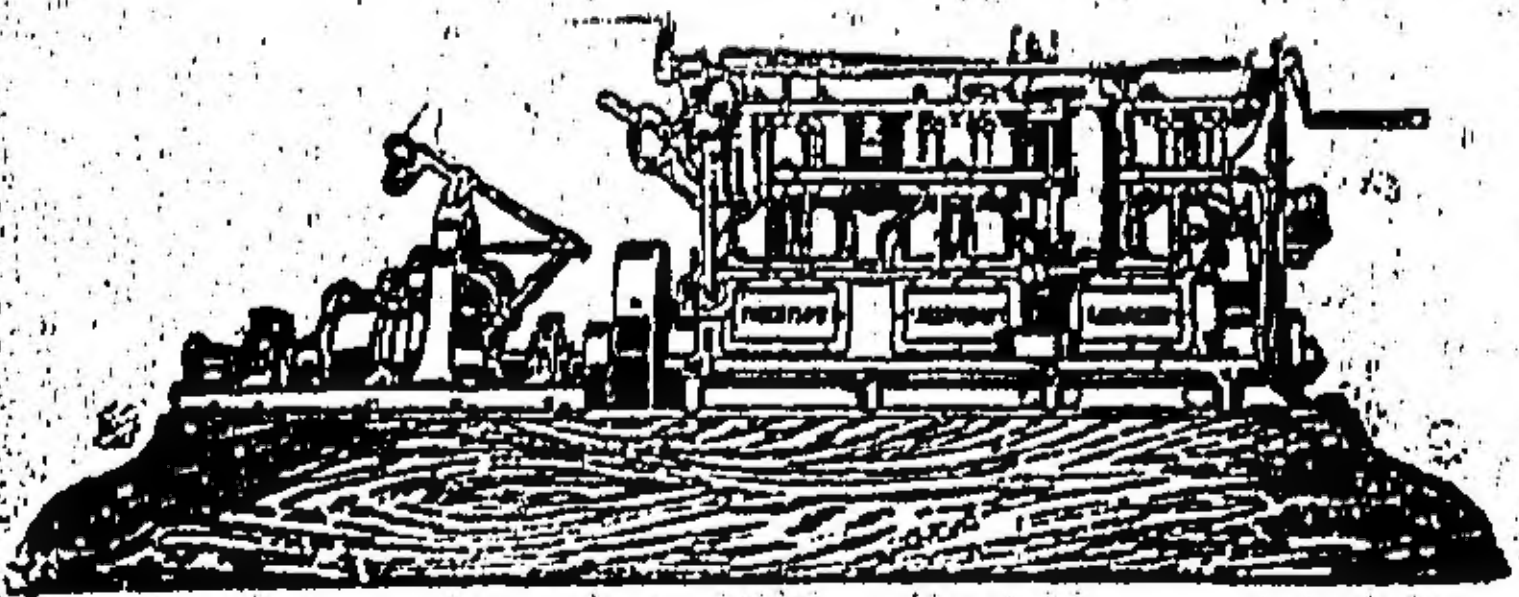
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M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	17, June
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	19, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall	B. L. L.	24, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	22, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathiawar	B. L.	23, June
New York via Panama	Walton Hall	B. L. L.	8, July
South A'oa Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	E. in July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	21, June
Australian Ports	St. Alban	G. L. Co.	22, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	11, June
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M.	14, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	B. & S.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	15, June
Weizaiwei and Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	16, June
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	18, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Itoia	D. S. Co.	20, June
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Japan	D. S. Co.	20, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
African Ports	P. & O.	P. & O.	25, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

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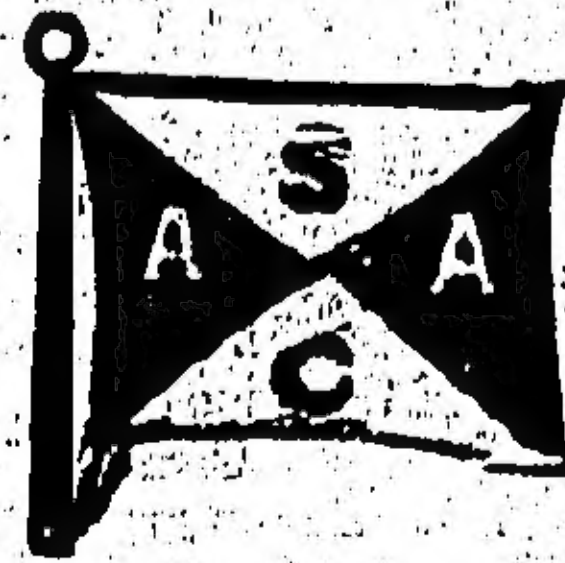
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Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line as CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine Ports on 5th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about 17th inst.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. CHINA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, June 15, at noon, for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver, B. C. on the 2nd June, p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The I. L. s.s. INDRAANUTA from Vladivostok for Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 10th inst.

The s.s. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 30th May and may be expected here on or about the 15th June.

The s.s. ITOLA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 9th inst. afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Brisbane, Br. s.s. 715, J. Salinas, 30th May. Cebu, 25th May—Ballast—C. Clark.

Providence, Br. s.s. 693, M. G. Steen, 31st May—Sydney, 8th May, Ballast—T. & Co.

Unkel Maru, Jap. s.s. 1888, G. Kamasaki, 1st inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ulto. Coal—M.B.K.

Robert Dollar, Am. s.s. R. L. Morton, 6th inst.—Manila, Gen.—D. Co.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 5000, A. de Lange, 6th inst.—Java, Sugar—J.O.J.L.

Chungking, Br. s.s. 1311, Rose Lewis, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Kutang, Br. s.s. 1110, R. C. D. Bradley, 7th inst.—Moji, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Anamba, Br. s.s. 1150, H. E. Hill, 7th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst., Ballast—A. P. & Co.

Tahshun, Chinese s.s. 1,200, Westerlund, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst.

Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1138, P. H. Rolfe, 8th inst.—Manila, 8th inst. General—J. M. & Co.

China, Am. s.s. 3126, H. Thompson, 8th inst.—Manila, 6th inst. Gen.—M. & Co.

Mitsuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,703, P. Nakamura, 8th inst.—Penang, 31st ulto, Gen.—D. & Co.

Bauri Maru, Jap. s.s. R. Matsui, 8th inst.—Samaring, 1st inst. Sugar—D. & Co.

Ranella, Br. s.s. 3,406, J. T. Welsh, 8th inst.—Newchwang, 1st inst., Ballast—A. P. & Co.

Anmar, Norw. s.s. 1,017, T. Oline, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 1st inst. Gen.—T. & Co.

Sulzang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 8th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,346, A. Jenkins, 9th inst.—Saloon, 5th inst. Rice & Gen.—Ching.

Slingan, Br. s.s. 1,048, J. D. Mills, 9th inst.—Fakhol, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 740, K. Murakami, 9th inst.—Swatow, 8th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.

Teon, Br. s.s. 1,551, Trowbridge, 11th inst.—Philippine, 8th inst. General—B. & S.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 662, T. Konishi, 10th inst.—Haiphong, 8th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,447, A. Takeda, 11th inst.—Manila, 9th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Boyarin, Rus. s.s. 995, G. Baiding, 10th inst.—Moji, 4th inst. Coal—M.B. K.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,238, D. K. Davies, 10th inst.—Shanghai, General—B. & S.

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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

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MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	Netherby Hall	24th June.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1915

General Agents.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

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"WALTON HALL"

5,933 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 8th July.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	110' top 120' bottom	20'	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	71'	18' 6"	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	43' 3"	24'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	12'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	260'	60'	12'	5' 6"
WAI-KOK-TSUI				
Cornwall Dock	260'	54'	20'	5' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Hong Dock	420'	54'	24'	5' 6"
Lemong Dock	215'	54'	24'	5' 6"

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 24th, 1915.
Colonel Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, R.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S., Vice-President and Chairman of the Council of the Society, in the chair.

The following candidates were proposed for election as Fellows of the Society:—

MacCaw, Vivian Hardy, 21, Strand-road, Calcutta, India.
Pardiwalla, Jehangir Pestonjee, Hotel Majestic, Bombay, India.
Saunders, Alfred Oliver, 102, Osborn-road, Sparkhill Birmingham.

Spence, Charles Stewart Traill, Plantation Waterloo, Nickerie, Surinam, Dutch Guiana.

The following candidates were balloted for and duly elected Fellows of the Society:—

Baltimore, Professor Jeremiah D., Armstrong Technical High School Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Murphy, Joseph Plato, Zorgenoop, West Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.

The paper read was—
THE WORK OF THE WAR REFUGEES' COMMITTEE.

By Lady Lugard.

I have been asked to speak to-day about the work of the War Refugees' Committee.

The work of the War Refugees' Committee is intimately associated with what will, I believe, hereafter be regarded as one of the most acutely pathetic chapters of our island history. Because we are an island, because a stretch of sea lies between us and Europe, because, above all, we have a Navy which for a thousand years has known how to defend that strip of sea, we have been able, not for the first time in our history, to offer refuge to a people stricken and driven out from their proper home.

There is no need for me to speak now of what Belgium has done—we all have the knowledge in our hearts. In the Titanic struggle in which we are engaged Belgium bore for a time the burden which the world, can never forget, and never repay.

We all remember the shock of horror with which we read the first accounts of the atrocities perpetrated at Visse and Liege. But we have almost forgotten that only a few days before the outbreak of this war our eyes were turned towards another theatre of disturbance, and the outbreak of civil war in Ireland was the catastrophe we feared. For a moment I must recall it in connection with the refugees, for, strange as it may seem, the War Refugees Committee is, in a sense, the lineal descendant of the Ulster Council.

The preparations of Ulster in the early summer of last year were sufficiently public to be known to anyone who chose to be acquainted with them. Like most Irish Protestants, I was aware that in view of coming contingencies arrangements had been made for the removal of many thousands of women and children from the area which was likely to become a theatre of war. These arrangements had been made with great thoroughness. Registration and all other necessary forms had been prepared, transport had been organised, and safe homes had been secured in England. The outbreak of European war mercifully averted the misfortune of war in Ireland, and when the news of the first atrocities came through from Belgium they suggested the idea, "Why not use the Ulster organisation to get the Belgian women and children out, if possible, from

under the German guns?" At that time we had, of course, no conception of the development which the refugee movement was ultimately to take. The thought in my mind was mainly of women and children. I telegraphed to Captain Craig to ask whether, if such a scheme proved feasible, he would let me have the use of the Ulster organisation. He telegraphed back immediately that everything they had was at my disposal for such a purpose. He sent me all their registration forms—forms which we are to-day using at the War Refugees' Committee—and put me immediately in touch with people who had the necessary information. In twenty-four hours I had the embryo of an organisation in my hands.

But it was evidently necessary to change what I may call the "sentiment base." The next step was to approach the Catholic Church and to ask of Cardinal Bourne that the Catholic institutions of Great Britain and Ireland might be circulated in order to ascertain how many homes of undoubted security could be placed at the disposal of Belgian refugees. I was received with a cordiality which, I would like to say here once for all, the Catholic Church has constantly maintained towards the movement. I was assured by Monsignor Bidwell, whom Cardinal Bourne deputed to discuss the matter with me, that assuming the movement to be properly organised and to be viewed with favour by the Government, the Catholic authorities would be very ready to help.

With this amount of preparation I approached the Foreign Office, and was assured of the sympathy of Sir Edward Grey. The Local Government Board signified their approval, and the Foreign Office was good enough ultimately to arrange an interview for me with the Belgian Minister, directing me that in placing the scheme before him I was to inquire what steps his Government, in the event of their viewing the proposal with favour, would take to make the scheme known in Belgium. In accordance with these instructions I had the scheme before the Comité de Lésing, and in due course an answer was received from the Belgian Government accepting the proposal with gratitude, and saying that they would make the scheme known in Belgium, and would direct intending refugees to come to Ostend, whence it was understood that we would take steps to bring them away.

While these negotiations were in progress the position in Belgium was becoming every day more acute, and on a certain Saturday, August 22nd, I was informed by Mr. Reyntiens and Mr. Wintour, of the Board of Trade, that they had the promise of a transport from the Admiralty, with which they were immediately going to fetch over refugees, and that they hoped to return on the following Monday with a shipload. I asked Mr. Reyntiens how many they proposed to bring back. He said, "As many as we can get—anything from 1,000." To the inquiry, "What do you propose to do with your refugees when you bring them back?" his reply was, in effect, "We leave that to you!" There was no time to discuss the matter; it was necessary for him to go at once and get his papers ready, and I was left, on Saturday morning in full sympathy with the adventure, but with the knowledge that on Monday I might be expected to receive in England 1,000 refugees.

No committee had as yet been formed. It was evident that between Saturday and Monday a committee had to be formed. I will not delay you with a relation of the details of that Saturday and Sunday afternoon, interesting as they were at the moment to those engaged in the work. The only condition which I made was that the committee should have no politics and no religious distinctions, and it is enough now to say that, thanks mainly to the exertions of Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton and Mr. H. B. Morgan, a committee was formed under the required conditions and in the required time, Lord Hugh Cecil consenting to be our chairman and Lord Gladstone our treasurer.

By the kindness of Mr. F. Norie-Miller, General Manager of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., offices were placed at our disposal entirely free of charge. The embryo of a clerical and typewriting staff was secured. A name was chosen. An appeal was sent to the papers on Sunday night, and as a net result of our exertions we were enabled on the following Monday morning to take possession of the empty offices which have since developed into the well-known headquarters of the War Refugees' Committee at Aldwych. That first morning we had hardly pen and ink, we had no chairs to sit upon, the offices were almost entirely without furniture, and while we were trying to organise our immediate plan of operations, the response to our appeal, which had appeared only in that morning's papers, took the embarrassing form of no less than 1,000 letters, all containing offers of hospitality and help.

The response of the country to the movement was absolutely extraordinary. The 1,000 letters of that day became 2,000 on the following day, then 3,000 then 4,000, then 5,000 and on the day on which we received 5,000 letters there were also 1,200 callers at the office. Every letter and every visitor brought proposals of help in one form or another. Within a fortnight we had at our disposal hospitality for 100,000 persons. Cheques, clothing, food, offers of personal service, flowed in upon us. I could spend hours rather than minutes in telling you the details of that first outpouring of public generosity. The sense of the country was made absolutely clear that, if it could not share the acute suffering caused to the people of Belgium by the war, it desired to diminish that suffering by every means that it possessed. These offers came not from one class nor from one place, but from all classes and from all places. Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Nonconformist, high and low, rich and poor united, all unaware, in a spontaneous tribute of sympathy and respect. Nations, like individuals, have their moments of unconscious self-revelation. It was a moment which unmistakably revealed the heart of England.

The enthusiasm and volume of the movement were cheering. They brought with them accompaniments which it must be admitted were difficult to cope with. We were soon accused, and justly accused, of not answering our letters, of not acknowledging our visitors with due consideration. It was all true! To have done otherwise was a physical impossibility, for what were we among so many? We were only a willing company of amateurs suddenly called upon to deal with the conditions of a large business created in three days. And while this volume of external business was pouring in, the true object of our existence remained, in our opinion, the providing of homes for our coming guests. We contented ourselves with looking up

our cheques, and gave our thoughts to the refugees.

They began to come in the first day. They increased in numbers, not being immediately brought in shiploads, but trickling through on their own account from various sources to the number of perhaps 100 or 150 a day. Our first difficulty with regard to finding homes for them was met by the kindness of Sir James Danlop-Smith, who obtained from the India Office permission to place at our disposal a small house at 49, St. George's Road, usually occupied by the King's orderlies, but standing at the moment empty and furnished. This was the first place of refuge offered in this country to Belgians. It seemed to us a suitable coincidence that it should come, even indirectly, from the King. The Borough Council of Camberwell was, in my memory serves me, the next to offer us beds for Belgian refugees. They had organised Dulwich Baths as a hospital, and they placed at our disposal between fifty and one hundred beds. Batheres followed their example. Private offers were added to these, and in two or three days we had a couple of hundred beds upon which we could count.

We reached the third day of our existence before any news came of the shipload of refugees for whose reception the Committee had been so hastily organised. It was on Wednesday evening, at about half-past seven o'clock, as we were separating after a heavy day's work, that a telegram was brought in saying, "One thousand refugees arriving Folkestone to-night. Can you take 500 in London to-morrow?" The moment had come. We had provided with the greatest difficulty for 250. To provide suddenly for 500 more seemed at first quite impossible. But to give you one instance of the early work I will describe how it was done.

Among the offers which had been made to us was one from the Army and Navy Stores, proposing to lend us an empty shirt factory conveniently situated just opposite Victoria Station. It was in a perfectly sanitary condition, clean, with gas, light and water laid on, but stark empty. At eight o'clock on Wednesday evening we accepted the offer. Mrs. Walter Cave took direction in this particular act of energy, and I believe she was up all that night. The Army and Navy Stores let us have beds at cost price. The chairman of the Rowton Houses lent us crockery and linen. Willing help came from every side, and the result was achieved that before three on the following afternoon the shirt factory had been converted into a hostel where 250 beds were made up with clean sheets and pillow cases, a kitchen was arranged down-stairs with eight cooking-stoves, dining-tables were ready laid, and a hot dinner for several hundred people awaited the arrival of the refugees. Our first batch of 250 arrived there that afternoon. We disposed of the others in different places, and from that day, though we continued to receive refugees in London at the rate of several hundreds per day, and were often at our wits' end what to do, not one who reached our hands was ever left without food and lodging.

The experience of this first week gave us the formation of the principal departments of the War Refugees' Committee. I do not propose now to detain you with any full description of our organisation. For anyone who is interested the details are recorded in the Blue-book issued by the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Local Government Board to consider and report on questions arising in connection with the reception and employment of the Belgian refugees in this country. I will indicate merely the framework of the machine which circumstances

immediately brought into operation.

Our first need was obviously a Card Index and Correspondence Department. This department has since been placed under the very efficient management of Mr. Arthur Chadwick, and with the Cashier's Department, under our excellent cashier, Mr. Bourne, has completely rescued us from the reproaches of the first days.

We needed a Transport Department to meet refugees at the stations to convey them to and from the refugees. Under Mr. Henry Campbell, of the London General Omnibus Company, this department has become one of the most important and efficient branches of our practical organisation. Mr. Campbell's grip and comprehension of the work of the War Refugees' Committee is so complete that I believe if the whole Committee were swept away and he left standing the work would still be satisfactorily carried on.

Our next obvious need was an organised system of fitting the refugees into the offers of hospitality which were received for them. This has remained from the beginning the most complicated and difficult work we have had to do. A department, afterwards known as our Allocation Department, was organised at once under Lady Gladstone, Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton and Mrs. Gilbert Samuel, who have been assisted in the work by an army of willing volunteers. The work of this department, of which a beginning had been made in the Belgian Consulate Room even before the War Refugees' Committee came into existence, has since been carried on in four main divisions. There has been our Central Allocation Department of which the direction has remained in the hands of Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. There has been a very important development of subsidiary branches in the Rink under Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. There has been the allocation of the Belgian Consulate, also carried on at Aldwych under the direction of the Misses Rothschild and a group of helpers, and there has been the allocation of the Catholic Women's League, under the direction of Miss Streeter, working always in co-operation with Aldwych, but carried on from their own headquarters in Victoria Street. In addition to these there has been also the allocation, carried on independently of Aldwych, by the Jewish community, who from their own private offers have provided for upwards of 6,000 people. The Catholic ladies have also allocated upwards of 6,000. In the Misses Rothschild's room at Aldwych, some 30,000 have been provided for. Our own two branches of allocation have since the beginning of the movement arranged for the placing of between 60,000 and 60,000 persons. In all the War Refugees, Committee have found homes for 100,000 persons.

A department separate from the Allocation Department proper, but taking its rise in the same necessities, is the Department of Local Committees, which early in the movement formed themselves throughout the country for the better management of local offers of hospitality, while working in correspondence with Aldwych. This department at Aldwych has been from the beginning under the supervision of Lord Lytton, who has directed it with an ability and devotion for which the War Refugees' Committee have every reason to be grateful. The number of local committees with which this department maintains touch is now nearly 2,000.

To these departments one other of great importance was added in the first days. It was our Clothing Department, with headquarters at 23, Warwick Square. Here Lady Emmott, ably assisted by Lady MacDonnell and other devoted ladies, has been enabled by the generosity of the public to distribute nearly a million garments,

including much-needed boots and shoes.

The creation of our different departments was, as I have said, immediately imposed upon us by the conditions of the problem with which we were dealing. The general work of direction and co-ordination, and the creation of new means of meeting each new necessity of the situation, had also to grow from the simple beginnings of the early days. It was soon found that it was desirable to place the management under one direction, and it was decided to ask Lord Gladstone—who was prepared to give the time and devotion necessary to such a work—to accept a position which is, I suppose, equivalent to that usually held in a commercial company by the managing director. Mr. Morgan was at first associated in this direction, but found himself afterwards unable to devote the necessary time, and Lord Gladstone has from the beginning borne the brunt of the central work of the Committee. It is only in a later chapter, to which I shall have occasion to refer, that he has been assisted in a Management Committee by Lord Lytton and the Right Hon. W. H. Dickson, M. P. Lord Gladstone's work has been no sinecure, and we all, if I may be permitted to say it, give ungrudging recognition to the absolute sincerity and unselfishness of purpose with which he has pursued it. We do not claim as a Committee—and I am sure Lord Gladstone would heartily agree with me—to have been perfectly organised or perfectly directed, our staff, amounting at one time to upwards of 500 devoted volunteers, have always perfectly understood and perfectly carried out the intentions and instructions of headquarters. We are willing to accept in a chastened spirit all reasonable criticism. The only claim we are concerned to make is that the War Refugees' Committee throughout has been a willing instrument. In ourselves we have been nothing. The power by which we have been worked has been the country. We are proud only to have been privileged to represent a movement which may claim to take its place in history as the consolation of a nation by a nation.

It is as a task of consolation that we have from the beginning conceived of our work. I regret to have detained you so long with a description of the machinery by which the work was done. I take you back now to the days when the first refugees, fleeing from the terror of fire and sword, began to reach our shores. These refugees were different from the refugees who are now arriving. They had actually borne the first onslaught of German fury. Men had seen their wives and daughters shot, and worse than shot, before their eyes. Fathers and mothers had seen their little children trampled to death under German feet. Old and young had alike been driven before the bayonet and placed as shields to protect the enemy from Belgian bullets. Some had been forced to dig graves, and even to bury men who were not yet dead. All had been smoked and burned out of their pillaged homes, holding themselves lucky if they were not forced back to be consumed in the funeral pyres of their domestic possessions. It has become the fashion now to cast doubt upon the authenticity of deeds fit only for the annals of the Middle Ages. Those of us who helped at that time mightily to receive the refugees as they arrived can never forget the tales of inconceivable horror which were poured into our ears, nor the convincing simplicity of narration which made it impossible to doubt their general truth. I remember the first refugees with whom I happened to speak about herself. It was not a horrible case—on the contrary, quite simple, but it brought home to me with a shock of realisation

what was happening within an ordinary day's journey of London. It was only a mother feeding her child with a basin of bread and milk in one of our refugees. I asked her where she came from. She said, "Cherleroi." "Then you have seen the fighting?" "Oh, yes; I carried him"—indicating the baby—"out under the German guns." It was nothing. She had had the luck to escape, but the contrast between the peacefulness of her actual occupation and her words brought home what she had escaped from. In the same refuge on a later day there was a man whose face was like the face of a tragic fate. He did not speak—he did not move. The ladies who were working in the refuge approached him for some time in vain. One reminded him that he had his wife while many had lost their wives, and at last he spoke. "Yes," he said, "I have my wife! But we had five children, and we have not one left. Four of the little ones were trampled to death under the feet of a German regiment, and my little girl, my eldest, fourteen years old, was given to the German soldiery, who misused her before my eyes. Afterwards they took her away with the regiment." And he fell back to the only thing he seemed able to say: "We had five children—we have not one left." The stories which we heard at that time daily and nightly, from not one alone, but from practically every refugee who reached us were such as surpass all imagination of horror and brutality. We heard them—we became in a sense accustomed to hearing them—but the details of many were such as I could not possibly repeat in a public assembly such as this. An observant friend who accompanied me one day to a refuge said, as we came out: "These people look as if they had all seen ghosts." They had seen ghosts! They had seen spectres of carnage, cruelty, lust and brutality—such evil spirits as, think God, are not often let loose upon the face of earth. You will readily understand that to us who were with them at that time, who heard these stories every day, no extenuation of German conduct which can ever be produced will efface the impression that these awful things were literally true. It was also abundantly evident that they were not the isolated acts of brutal or drunken individuals. Evidence was unanimous, and to our minds conclusive, that the crimes were committed in pursuance of a general order from above.

I will not hold your imagination in this atmosphere. Let it be placed to the credit of twentieth-century civilisation that the universal abhorrence aroused by the conduct of the German Army towards civilians was such as to force German authorities to a recognition of the mistake they had committed. Orders to terrify the population were apparently withdrawn, and so far as we are aware the brutalities of the first weeks of the campaign have for the present ceased.

It was on August 24th that the War Refugees' Committee received its first refugees. Until September 9th they were received, as I have told you, in our own refuges, where we tried to make them as comfortable as we could. Some little difficulty and hesitation existed at first as to the question of facilitating the transport of refugees from Belgium. But this and all other doubts upon the matter were set at rest by the public offer of the hospitality of the nation which was made, as you will remember, by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on September 9th. From that day the Government has stood behind the movement, and the War Refugees' Committee has worked in close and friendly relation with the Local Government Board.

(To be Continued.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND.

Amount acknowledged to 20th May 1915	\$5,017.11
Mr. F. G. Beake, Contribution for May	15.00
Sergeant Cashman (Sheung Shui)	5.00
Mr. J. C. Saunders	16.00
Late Engineer Commander Hammond R.N. who met his death when H.M.S. "Triumph" was torpedoed	14.50
A Friend	10.00
Further Contribution from Members of the Committee	
Mr. D. W. Craddock	\$10.00
Mr. Gaston Liebert	10.00
Mr. W. Barker	10.00
Mr. J. H. Gardiner	10.00
Mr. W. A. Dawley	10.00
Mr. G. J. B. Sayer	10.00

Amount expended ... \$ 60.00

Balance in hand ... \$ 271.54

The subscribers will be pleased to know that amount sent to date is 100,500 Cigarettes and 2383 lbs Plug Tobacco.

The Cost of the Woodbine Cigarettes is £1.0.0 per 3000, and the plug Tobacco 1ld per lb, these are the same prices as charged to those who order the same class, direct from the manufactory at home.

Very much cheaper Cigarettes could be obtained locally but the Committee decided after due consideration to send at least a good class as those sent from home.

A communication has been received, that the consignment ordered by telegram dated 1st May was despatched to the following and it will be seen they are distributed as far as possible amongst the different Regiments.

1st Yorks & Lancaster Regt. 10,000 Woodbine and 44 lbs Plug Tobacco.

1st Loyal N. Lancs. Regt. 10,000 Woodbine and 44 lbs Plug Tobacco.

2nd Northumberland Fusiliers 10,000 Woodbine and 22 lbs Plug Tobacco.

1st Manchester 5,000 Woodbine and 22 lbs Plug Tobacco.

3rd King's Royal Rifles 27th Division 5,000 Woodbine and 22 lbs Plug Tobacco.

4th Oxford & Bucks L. I. 5,000 Woodbine and 22 lbs Plug Tobacco.

2nd Cavalry Division 5,000 Woodbine and 22 lbs Plug Tobacco.

No 2 General Hospital 10,000 Woodbine and 23 lbs Plug Tobacco.

No 3 General Hospital 10,000 Woodbine and 23 lbs Plug Tobacco.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

Worse Than the Disease.

The following is taken from the *Globe* of April 30:—

These proposals of Mr. Lloyd George will not do. Ministers, as we know from Mr. Asquith's speech at Newcastle are divided on the relation of drink to production, and it is most unfortunate that the scheme on which they have succeeded in agreeing should be put forward by a member of the Cabinet who is peculiarly identified with teetotal propaganda. This plan is open to the suspicion that its author regards the consumption of alcohol as in itself, and apart from its effects on war work, morally wrong, and it is impossible not to feel that it is an attempt, under the cover of a great emergency, to instigate a social change for which the nation is not ripe and which it does not desire. Because a small minority in one particular war work are asked the additional wages they are now receiving on drink, and so interfere with the production of munitions, the whole mass of the nation is to be subjected to unnecessary restraint. The sober are to suffer, and wholesome beverages are to be put out of the reach of all but the comparatively rich, lest a few workmen who cannot restrain themselves should feel aggrieved by measures directed against the real evil.

The treatment of wine is indefensible in itself, and, we fear, gravely impolitic. No one can pretend that the consumption of light claret, or, for the matter of that, champagne, has delayed the forging of a single rivet or the casting of a single shell, and the tax put upon wine is an ill return to France and Australia for all the sacrifices they have made. To many people stout is a food and a medicine as well as a drink, and its inclusion in Mr. Lloyd George's indiscriminate hostility will not only cause great inconvenience to thousands who have nothing to do with munitions of war, but will go far to wreck one of the greatest of Ireland's few industries. Considering the high wages they are now getting, it is extremely doubtful whether the increase in the price of spirits will do anything to stop their consumption by the drinkers among the workmen. Mr. Lloyd George might have done all the emergency calls for, had he contented himself with giving the Government control over the sale of liquor in war-work areas, and prohibited absolutely the sale of crade spirits. Instead of confining his proposals to those localities in which drink is interfering with provision for the war, he has preferred to attack the social habits of the entire nation in defiance to the outcry of a few fanatics.

CATHOLIC UNION.

Last Night's "At Home." The members of the Catholic Union held an "At Home" last night from 9 to 11 in honour of the Feast of the Sacred Heart. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the attendance was very good and included a few ladies.

An excellent impromptu Concert was given by some of the members, and the Orchestra of the Societade Philharmonica was in attendance, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

thinking about us here, but a little help of this kind is worth heaps of sympathy."

Geo. J. B. Sayer.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE AMERICAN NOTE: FIRM IN TONE.

June 11, 2.10 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the American note is most firm in its tone. The United States Government very solemnly and earnestly renews the representations in the former note and states that the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone may operate in any degree as an abbreviation of American rights, and emphasises the contention that the Lusitania was primarily for the conveyance of passengers, who had no part in the war; that women and children were sent to death in circumstances unparalleled in modern war.

More than one hundred American citizens perished. The note draws attention to Germany's grave responsibility and the indispensable principle on which responsibility rests, and emphasises the fact that the United States are contending for nothing less high than the sacred rights of humanity, which no government is justified in ignoring.

Only actual resistance on the part of the commander of the Lusitania could have justified the commander of the submarine in even placing the passengers in jeopardy.

The United States insists on this principle of international law and concludes that the United States expects Germany to adopt measures to put these principles into practice in this respect and to safeguard American lives and ships. The note asks for an assurance that this will be done.

PROGRESS ALONG THE TIGRIS.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

June 10. The Secretary of State for India announces that fuller reports of the advance up the Tigris show that the enemy force, which threatened Kutah became completely demoralised, the Turks endeavouring to escape precipitately in mahallas and steamers. The former surrendered on being overtaken, and the Turkish gunboat Marmaris was sunk and the transport Mosul captured.

Although our force which arrived at Amara was insignificant, the entire garrison surrendered numbering over 1,000, including the Turkish Governor and other officials. Shortly after our occupation, the advanced guard of Daghestanis column, which had hastily retreated from Qerha valley entered the town and was captured. The remainder of the force, about 2,000, fled, leaving a heavy gun in our hands. Remnants of the enemy are retiring in disorganisation discarding their arms.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Special Police Reserve orders issued to-day are as follow:—

Parades (Central Police Station). The orders issued on the evening of the 11th inst., and morning of 12th inst., are cancelled, and the following take their place:—

Monday, June 14th.—No. 1 Platoon British Company, with Service Rifles; also Indian Platoon 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 15.—Portuguese Company under Chief Inspector, 5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon British Company at Water Police Station, 6.00 p.m. Examination of candidates for A. C. rank.

Wednesday, June 16.—Chinese Company and Indian Platoon. Rifle Exercises, 5.30 p.m.

GRAMAPHONE RECORDS STOLEN.

This morning at the Police Court Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted a Chinese for burglary at 118 Queen's Road West. The story for the prosecution was that the man entered the house by pushing back the bolt of the back door and stole thirty-five gramophone records and a quantity of clothing. When the man endeavoured to dispose of two of the records in Lascar Row, the dealer said he could not buy two and, when the prisoner went for more, he communicated with the police who effected the arrest. The prisoner was sent to prison for three months.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Orders of the day issued by the Sanitary Board for Tuesday, 15th June 3.45 p.m. are as under:—

1. Application for permission to erect 3 water closets at "In Mor" No. 16 Peak Road, Inland Lot No. 1485.

2. Application for permission to erect 18 water closets at Nos. 1 to 6, Cornwall Avenue, Kowloon Island Lot No. 574.

3. Application for permission to erect 2 sets of trough closets (with 21 seats in all) at the St. Paul's Institution, Inland Lot No. 1018, Caroline Road.

4. Application for a dairy licence at No. 55, Wellington Street, ground floor.

5. List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1 of 1903 for the month of May, 1915.

6. Limeswasting return for the fortnight ending 1st June 1915.

7. Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 23rd and 30th May, 1915.

8. Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 23rd and 30th May, 1915.

9. Rat return for the weeks ending 29th May, and 5th June, 1915.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary.

BLJOU THEATRE.

Alteration of Programme. We are asked to say that the film "The adventures of Kathlyn" will be discontinued at the Bijou Theatre until further notice. To-night the management will screen the fine six-part dramatic film "Satanstoe" instead.

KAPALA ISLANDS ESTATES, LD.

Annual General Meeting.

The second annual general meeting of the Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd., was held last week in Shanghai, Mr. E. A. Meador presided, and the other directors present were Messrs. S. S. Benjamin, E. S. Kadoorie and Liu Chang-yin. The attendance represented 22,866 shares.

The notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' report having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—As the report and accounts have been in your possession for some days, I will ask you to take them as read. The accounts have been compiled in the usual form, and I think require very little explanation. In the balance sheet there is an item "Interest Suspense Account" of £7,838.08. Under the re-construction agreement, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie has to pay interest from the date of the agreement to the date of his taking up shares, and the item I refer to represents interest which he has paid in advance on shares which have not actually been issued to him at present. During the year £16,934.47 have been expended on developing the rubber and coconut estates and particulars are given in the summary.

Your estate has been maintained in good, clean condition and with a strict regard for economy. I may mention that there was a saving of some \$10,000 between the estimated expenditure for the year 1914 and the actual disbursements for that period.

The estate enjoys the advantage of a sufficiency of good labour which has been increased or reduced as necessitated by the amount of work in hand. The health of the estate has been reported as very good during the year. You will see that the anticipated expenditure on weeding for the year 1915 is considerably less than for the previous year, being 75 cents per acre per month, which is a very economical figure for an estate which has not fully matured.

There has been very little disease among the trees, but unfortunately we have had a difficult problem to deal with in the attacks made by wild pigs in a section of the coconut area. The boundary line of Kapala is very tortuous, and to fence it in with any degree of security would have been extremely costly. Finally, it was decided to protect each palm separately. Before the work was completed, however, the pigs made fresh attacks upon the new fences, and worked so much damage that it was necessary to reconsider the position. It was eventually decided that rather than incur heavy expenditure to save the new coconut trees which are the special object of the pigs' depredations, it would be a better plan to interplant rubber on the areas affected. As the ground was all cleared and merely required planting up, the expense involved in dealing with about 200 acres will be very small. We are advised that it is unlikely that the pigs will damage the rubber plants as they do not feed on them. At least some portion of the coconuts will come to maturity, and we shall also have the crop from the rubber trees, which are planted about 100 to the acre. As this portion of the coconut plantation contains only young trees, the newly planted rubber will come to maturity fully as soon as the coconuts, and it will form an additional means of revenue.

A considerable amount of cultivation has been in progress with good results, and the manager reports that the growth of the rubber has been quite satisfactory. Observation trees have been marked off in several fields and

IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

Our Interned Prisoners in Turkey.

Having received full reports through authentic sources as to the treatment of interned British prisoners in Turkey, especially as regards the Captains, Officers and crews of the steamers "City of Khios" and "Assion" the Imperial Merchant Service Guild are glad to learn that on the whole they are faring much better than might have been expected and their conditions appear to be at least superior to those prevailing in the Ruhleben Camp at Germany where, amongst the great number of interned prisoners, are 180 merchant Captains and Officers almost all of whom are members of the Guild.

The Guild have just been informed by their representative at Salonica that he has received a post card direct from Captain Allen of the "Assion" who requests that the Secretary of the Guild be informed that the prisoners in Turkey are "all well and comfortable."

The conditions of these prisoners was recently referred to in the House of Commons by Captain Basil E. Polo, M. P. Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Guild and endeavours are being made to secure postal and parcel communication with the prisoners in Turkey.

Acting on a hint from the Consul-General for the United States at Smyrna the Guild are contributing £30. out of their War Fund which is being sent out to Turkey for the amelioration of the conditions of the prisoners, half of it being earmarked for the benefit of the Captains and Officers interned. Also it has been decided to send further substantial parcels of tobacco and cigarettes—the cost to be defrayed out of the Fund—to each of the 181 Captains and Officers interned at the Ruhleben Camp, Germany—Communicated.

the average increase for the year was 4.1in. as compared with 3.1 in. during the previous year. Arrangements are being made to commence tapping in October. Mr. Roger Pears has visited the estate regularly, and states that the condition of the rubber is steadily improving. As regards the coconuts, some fields are coming on satisfactorily, while others require to be treated with manure and cultivated. This work is being taken in hand during the current year.

Mr. Beckingham, the manager, has continued to give his best attention to the company's interest, and he has been well seconded by his staff. I think there is nothing for me to add, but before putting the first resolution to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability. There were no questions and the following resolutions were then adopted.

"That the report and accounts, as presented, be passed." Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Kadoorie.

"That Mr. Liu Chang-yin be re-elected a director of the Company." Proposed by Mr. A. J. Hayim, seconded by Mr. O. W. Wrightson.

"That the appointment of Mr. E. A. Meador as a director of the company, be confirmed." Proposed by Mr. S. S. Benjamin, seconded by Mr. Liu Chang-yin. "That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors at a fee of £150 for Shanghai and Singapore." Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hayim.

DAY BY DAY.

Returned to the Colony. Mr. Arthur Nilsson, Consul General for Sweden, has returned to the Colony from a visit to Saigon.

More Opium Cases. For being in possession and endeavouring to export ten tael of opium a Chinese was fined \$750 or four months imprisonment at the Police Court this morning. A fine of twenty-five dollars was inflicted on a Chinese, who was charged with being in possession of an excess quantity of opium dress over that allowed by the Government.

Theft of Dye. Det. Sergt. Wills prosecuted a Chinese man and a school boy for the theft of a quantity of dye from a factory at Mongkok, valued at \$13 50. The prisoners were remanded until Monday.

Bicycle Stolen. Mr. Railton of Stockville, Osmeron Road, has reported to the Police that a gentleman's bicycle has been stolen from the front of his house. The value of the machine is \$35.

HONGKONG ATHLETES.

Reception to be held at the Theatre Royal.

Invitations have been issued for the reception which has been arranged to take place at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday, June 15 at 4.45 p.m. in honour of the Hongkong competitors in the Far Eastern Championship Games. The reception is to be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation, and His Excellency the Governor has consented to be present. The prizes secured in the Games will be on exhibition.

WAR BRIEFLETS.

The Governor-General of Nigeria has received a gift of £300 from the native council of Lokoji, which will be devoted towards the expenses of the campaign in the Cameroons. The gift was quite spontaneous.

With half its horses taken by the War Office, and a number of its employees enlisted, Aldershot District Council has called on the inhabitants to help to keep the streets clean. A new by-law declares that at least once a day they must clean the footways and pavements adjoining their premises.

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, announces that a British warship has captured a German trading steamer *Elfriede*, which is believed to be the last German vessel in the Pacific.—Reuter.

Two English but no French delegates were present at the opening of the international congress of women at The Hague. There were 12 German and 43 American delegates.

A young soldier named Smetser, of Tottenham, has been killed at the front. His father, on hearing the news, immediately joined his son's regiment—"to fill the gap," he gave as his reason.

A trawler which has reached Ymuiden reports that it was informed by the skipper of the trawler Union, of Ymuiden, that a German torpedo-boat seized his catch of three days, consisting of 70 baskets of fish.

M. VENIZELOS.

And His Conflict with the King.

In the great tragedy that has taken the world for its stage, there are many minor dramas which pass almost unnoticed, not because they are insignificant but because they are overshadowed by the central theme, writes a *Daily News* correspondent. We have no attention to spare for the by-play. And yet that by-play has a vital bearing upon the main struggle. It may even turn the scales of victory or defeat. It was only in his heel that Achilles was mortal; but it was enough.

It is for this reason that the conflict between M. Venizelos and the King of Greece, which has resulted this week in the retirement of the great statesman, is of profound importance. It is a disaster to Greece, but it is much more than that. It is the worst blow that the cause of the Allies has yet sustained in the war. The heel of the European Achilles is the Balkans, that disturbed region which is so largely the source of the trouble and the support of which to either side would be so decisive a factor in the struggle. So far only two of the five Powers in the Balkans (three if we include little Montenegro) are engaged in the war, the Serbians on the side of the Allies, the Turks on the side of the German Alliance. For nearly nine months the three other Powers, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Greece have remained neutral. Had they intervened on the side of the Allies the end of the war to-day would have been visible, for Italy would have been compelled to join them and the isolation of the Austro-German position would have been complete.

The failure of these Powers to intervene is due to complex causes. Primarily it is due to that tragic episode, the second Balkan War, which left Bulgaria broken, defeated, and nursing a fierce hatred, no longer of the Turk, but of her Christian neighbours, Greece, Serbia, and Roumania. It is not necessary here to attempt to apportion the blame for the collapse of the Balkan League that led to the second war and the Treaty of Bucharest. It is enough to deal with its consequences. With the Bulgarian people consumed with thoughts of vengeance on their neighbours, only a miracle could bring about joint action on the war between them and Roumania and Greece. And without joint action there was little hope of any action, although both in Roumania and Greece there was an overwhelming popular demand for war.

Now there was one man and one man only who was capable of working the miracle. It was M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier. M. Venizelos is the greatest statesman in Europe to-day. That is a large claim, but history will ratify it. His public career, so far as Europe is concerned, extends over only five years, but in that time he has revealed to the world one of the most remarkable personalities in the political history of Europe. He has been compared to Cavour, to Gambetta, to Bismarck. The fact is significant of the impression he creates. You look for his parallel only in the ranks of the greatest. But the comparison with Bismarck, while true in regard to his relation to Greece, is monstrous in relation to the man. Brutal force was the dominant note of Bismarck. There is force in Venizelos too, a high courage that led him out into the mountains of Crete at the head of his rebels when Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner, dared to play the autocrat in that little island.

The Man. But it is force governed by a spiritual motive and a humane wisdom that suggest the Lincoln and the Mazzinis rather than the Bismarcks. The mere presence of the man is singularly assuring. I recall that famous dinner given to the Balkan delegates in London in the midst of the first Balkan war when all our hopes were so high and I remember how the personality of the man stood out from the commonplace figures of his colleagues. And the impression was deepened by personal contact. He

pervades the atmosphere with the sense of high purpose and noble sympathies. It is not his strength that you remember, but a certain illuminated and illuminating benevolence, a comprehensive humanity, a general friendliness of demeanour. He is in temperament what one may call a positive—a man of sympathies rather than antipathies, winning by the affections more than by diplomacy or cunning. He is singularly free from the small ingenuities and falsities of politics, and in all circumstances exhibits a simple candour and directness so unusual as to be almost incredible.

But for the conviction that his personality conveys, you would believe that such frankness was only the subtle disguise of an artful politician. It is instead the mark of a man great enough to be himself, to declare his purposes, to live always in the light, fearless of consequences. Whether his opponent be king or people, he will tell the truth, without bitterness but without hesitation, for he is neither demagogue nor courtier. We have seen with what firmness of mind he can face the throne—that throne which he has done more than any man to make secure. But he can face the people with equal firmness. Right at the threshold of his career in Greece he showed this quality in circumstances of unusual difficulty. The lamentable condition of public affairs had reduced the country to despair. It seemed to have fallen among thieves. Its public life was corrupt, its government a system of "rotativism" plunder, its system of taxation crushing to the poor, its army (as the war with Turkey had shown) a sham and its navy a shadow. The position culminated in the military coup d'état of 1908, but the military League could not build the foundations of a new Greece, and the country cried out for a man. But where was he to be found in the midst of the little nests of political intriguers who had brought Greece to chaos?

His History. It was then that the mind of the country turned to Crete. In that island a remarkable figure had appeared in politics. He was a Cretan, but a Cretan of Athenian origin, whose grandfather had fled from Greece a hundred years or so ago to escape the tyranny of the Turk. In the troubled events that led to the liberation of Crete from the Turk and its right of self-government under suzerainty of the Sultan, this young barrister had been the leader of his people and he became the President of the new Cretan National Assembly. But the advent of Prince George, the brother of the present King of Greece, as High Commissioner was followed by a serious conflict between him and his Minister. Prince George aimed at governing the island despotically, but Venizelos had not overthrown the despotism of the Turk in order to set up a new despotism from Greece. He resigned office, put on his military uniform and headed the insurrection of 1905 which led to the fall of Prince George and his disappearance to the seclusion of Paris, the refuge of all discredited potentates. Venizelos returned to power under a new High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, but the magic of his personality and the fame of his exploits had fired new hopes in Greece, and in the confusion of 1909, when the throne was trembling and the very nation seemed in dissolution, the democracy of Greece appealed to the man who had saved Crete to come and be its saviour also. And the late King George, pocketing the outrage that had been put upon his son by this man, wisely joined in the appeal.

He Comes to Greece. He came and Greece hailed him as its deliver; but he had smooth words neither for the King nor the people. "We must tell the truth," he said "to those above and those below." The Crown had usurped too large a place in the functions of Government. And the democracy cried "A Daniel, a Daniel." But when the populace sought to convert his Revisionary Chamber into a Constituent Assembly which the King could not dissolve he stood by his bond. In front of his hotel in Athens the crowd corrected his word "Revisionary" by shouting "Constituent!"

Constituent!" but he simply proceeded with his speech, repeating "Revisionary" as though he was deaf to the storm of interruption. And at last the crowd, in sheer astonishment at this rebuke from a popular orator, were silenced. They had found a leader, not a demagogue.

That is the man. More than any one in politics to-day, he seems to come into affairs with a large inspiration outside all the petty considerations of parties and creeds, outside even mere national considerations. He is not a Cretan only, nor a Greek only; he is first and foremost a great European. He has that detachment of mind that is the strength of Sir Edward Grey, but he fuses it with an instructed idealism that adds the quality of the prophet to the wisdom of the statesman. In Greece he has wrought a miracle so swift, so convincing, that the popular reverence for him has something of idolatry mixed with it. He is the saviour, the regenerator, not of Greece only, but of the Hellenic idea. He found the country a by-word for the squalor of its public life and for the vulgar Chauvinism of its politicians. He has redeemed its administration, ennobled its spirit, doubled its area. In two short years he gave it a new and stable constitution, set the throne on its feet, reformed the army and navy, swept away the iniquitous taxation of the poor, redressed the miserable lot of the peasantry.

His Triumph.

But the greatest gift he offered to the Greeks was a larger and nobler vision of their relations to their neighbours. The old bitter quarrel with Bulgaria yielded to his fine doctrine that "we have not only to think of our own rights, but of the rights of others." He sought the regeneration not only of Greece, but of the Balkans, and under his inspiration there came to birth that Balkan League which wrought the overthrow of the Turk, and seemed to have cleared the clouds from South-Eastern Europe for ever. The miserable collapse of that splendid enterprise was the work of charlatans like King Ferdinand and clumsy mock-Bismarcks like Danneberg, his Prime Minister. How chivalrously Venizelos strove to avert the disaster is known. He risked even his authority in Greece by the concessions which he offered, for they included Kavalla itself; but his magnanimity was in vain. Bulgaria had the Prussian idea, and it fell in its pursuit. And to-day it is its disappointment that keeps the Balkan States out of the ranks of the Allies.

His Foes.

But Venizelos very nearly repeated his miracle—very nearly rebuilt the Balkan League and threw its sword into the scale. Why has he failed? "Kings," said a wise man who had known much of Courts, "are always the same. They never forget and they never forgive. They think of events only in the light of their own dignity." King Constantine is a popular monarch. He has fought two successful wars (with the army that Venizelos recreated), and he has many excellent qualities. But he has not forgotten the indignity that Venizelos inflicted on his house in turning his brother out of Crete. He owes his throne to the statesman; but he owes him a grudge also and a grudge is always more enduring than gratitude. Moreover, his wife is a sister of the Kaiser and his sympathies in the war are naturally opposed to those of his people. Did he not, after the second Balkan war, flatter the Kaiser by saying that Greece owed its military success to Germany? It was a grotesque fable, for it was the French whom Venizelos had called in to reform the Army just as it was the English to whom he turned to reform the Navy. But there was this measure of truth in the flattery that the Greek officers graduated in the German military academies. And this fact brings us to another cause of the defeat of Venizelos. The military leaders, unlike the people, are pro-German. That is natural. The military mind is always Prussian. It would be Prussian here if we were not fighting Prussia; for its unchanging doctrine is that of government by

the sword. Finally, there was ranged against Venizelos all the old crowd of tricky politicians whom he had swept out of power. They did not care about the war, or the Balkans, or democratic ideas. All they wanted was revenge on the great man who had stopped their pilfering politics and regenerated Greece and the Greek name.

The King Deserts Him.

So while Venizelos was working to blot out the grievances of Bulgaria, rebuild the League and bring the Balkan powers with a united front to the support of the Allies and of the cause of the small nations, his enemies were working for his defeat. His scheme was simple. With that magnanimity which dwells outside racial bitterness and is prepared to make great sacrifices to achieve great ends, he proposed to surrender Drama, Kavalla, and Sarisaban to Bulgaria, with proper safeguards from the Allies in the case of failure and with the understanding that Greece would be rewarded after the war by the cession of the vilayet of Smyrna in Asia Minor which is pre-eminently Greek. It was a bold policy, calculated to arouse much opposition in Greece, which regarded Kavalla as the key to Salonika. But the prestige of Venizelos is so high that he would have carried the country with him. His scheme was, he says, endorsed by the King; but it was delayed and in the meantime the intrigues, political and military, secured his Parliamentary overthrow. He resigned and the new Government of Gounaris set themselves to employ every device to delay an appeal to the country which they knew would result in the overwhelming return of the great Liberal leader. With clumsy recklessness they sought to destroy him. They declared that his proposal to give Kavalla to Bulgaria was not authorised by the King.

With characteristic directness, Venizelos appealed to King Constantine to clear his reputation and to defend him from insult. The King did neither. He did not even reply personally to the greatest servant that the throne of Greece has ever had. He replied through the Government and his reply was to the effect that Venizelos had misunderstood him. The retort of Venizelos was instant. He could not bandy words with his sovereign; but neither could he remain in public life under the charge of a lie. He announced his retirement from politics as the only service that remained for him to perform for the King and the only course due to his own good name.

The Man and the Nation.

And now the little people who have temporarily triumphed are delaying the election to the last moment and gerrymandering the constituencies in the hope of finally extinguishing the great popular leader. They might as well try to extinguish the sun in the heavens. Venizelos is mightier in Greece at this moment than he has ever been. His sun has not set; it is only momentarily eclipsed. There is hardly a constituency in the land that would not rejoice to return him. He will be torn from his retirement in spite of himself and he will come back with a nation behind him. For Greece knows that in him she has touched greatness, and that through him she has caught a vision of a nobler destiny than has been hers since the Turk brought his blight upon the Balkans. Venizelos is for the Allies for no mean thing. He is for them because he knows that with all their deficiencies they stand for freedom, for the moral law in the world against the law of Krupp and that in their triumph is the hope of liberty, of democracy and of the small nationality all over the world. And Greece is with him. It will be with him to-day more than ever, for there is no country, not even Bulgaria, not even Italy, in which the news of the fall of Gladstone in battle will echo with more thrilling power or where it will carry more convincingly the assurance that the cause for which he has fallen is the cause of eternal justice and deathless liberty.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR CHINA.

Interesting Meeting in London.

The annual meeting of the London Committee of the Christian Literature Society for China, was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the 5th ult. Sir Matthew Dodsworth occupied the chair.

In his report for the year ending March 31, 1915, the secretary (Rev. W. Gilbert Walsh, M.A.) said:—The first question which may be expected on the part of friends and subscribers, on receipt of our report for the past year, is "Does the Society continue to justify its existence, and the expenditure of time and money in the laborious processes of translation and publication, and the collection of funds for the special object which it represents?" It might very reasonably be supposed that as a consequence of China's acceptance, even to a limited extent, of Western ideals, she would have seen the wisdom of providing herself with all such information as might be considered necessary for guidance in the conduct of her national life; having as a nucleus the material already accumulated by the C.L.S. during the 28 years of its labours on behalf of the people and nation, with whatever other sources of supply as are available at the desks of the Tract and Educational Societies which have been established at various centres. The lesson which the experience of the first few years of the Republic have taught the Society goes to show, however, that the time has not yet come when China can even hope for complete independence of Western help in such matters, and the latest report which has come to hand from the headquarters at Shanghai gives the cheering news of decided progress during the year. An even greater need in China than the material knowledge which is regarded as so important at the present is religious knowledge, since the foundations of the old native philosophies have been so rudely shaken, and no new system has been proposed as a substitute. Public morality has suffered severely owing to the relaxing of the old conventions, and a note of alarm has been sounded in the Chinese Press forecasting the danger to the common weal from a too easy complacency towards the question. This consideration in itself would be sufficient to justify the exercise of our best endeavours. It is a noteworthy fact that we can still command large sales of books on subjects of scientific, political, and general interest, whilst our religious publications are as much in demand as ever. A testimony to the value of our general operations comes from the managing director of the Commercial Press, Shanghai, who, in forwarding a subscription, said:—"We genuinely appreciate the immense good that your Society does so wisely and perseveringly, in informing our public on all the most important subjects of the day—a task which at present none but your Society is able and competent to do." A reference to the new publications of the past year will show that the demand for scientific books has suggested the translation of a number of works on such subjects as physiology and hygiene, an introduction to science, climate, and weather; views of modern science, not to mention the constant stream of articles on allied themes in our weekly and monthly periodicals. Political subjects are also represented, and about a dozen interesting books for general reading have been prepared. The details of the year's production are as follows:—31 new books in Chinese, 59,000 copies; 13 reprints and new editions, 39,000 copies; magazines, 76,000 copies; China Mission Year book, 1,600 copies. A considerable number of MSS. have been prepared and are awaiting publication, but have not yet been printed owing to the inadequacy of the funds at hand and the uncertainty of the present situation. The returns of sales show that some \$80,000 (Mex.) were realised by the sale of books and magazines. Contributions from friends in China and elsewhere were received at

PIRACY IN KWANGTUNG.

London Journal's Remarks.

A Few months back says the *L. and O. Express* we called attention to the recrudescence of piracy in Chinese waters, particularly in the neighbourhood of Canton. This, it seems, is to a large extent due to the abandonment of the working arrangement between the Chinese Government and the British naval authorities, owing to the outbreak of the war. In these circumstances it was for the Central Government, or at any rate the local authorities, to take the matter in hand, and we ventured, in the interests of both Chinese and foreign traders, to urge that some definite action should be taken to cope with a state of affairs that was causing grievous inconvenience and injury. The mere offering of rewards for the capture of pirates proved insufficient, and it became clear that some organised effort was necessary. It is interesting to learn therefore, that a system known as the Pao chia (mutual guarantee) has been evolved. This organisation, according to the *Peking Daily News*, plans to render valuable service by protecting and improving the fishing industry, and by defending the coasts against pirates, and, operated in conjunction with the naval forces and the water police, it may be hoped will prove extremely effective. The Garrison Commissioner has approved the scheme, and regulations have been drawn up on a practical basis. Control of the organisation will be vested in the Coast Defence Bureau of Kwangtung, and official sanction having been obtained, the scheme will be tested. This movement, our Peking contemporary observes, demonstrates that the Chinese are not lacking in the corporate spirit as Western observers have thought. And if the Kwangtung experiment prove successful it may be expected that the scheme will be tried in the other provinces. Voluntary effort thus aroused will, if properly directed, be a useful asset to the Government, and voluntary effort developed for other services on patriotic lines may help China through troublous times.

Shanghai to the amount of over \$6,000. In our last annual report the idea of something resembling a Press Bureau was suggested, and was warmly advocated by the chairman of our annual meeting. The chief obstacle to the accomplishment of the design was the impossibility of appointing a special member of our Shanghai staff to undertake this particular duty, but a start has been made in this direction, and a large number of articles, originally published in our magazines, have been reprinted in Chinese newspapers. It is a matter for congratulation that the subject of the supply of Christian literature for the mission field, as a whole, is receiving the careful attention of an international committee, which owes its inception to the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference of 1910, and its recommendations are to be presented at the Conference of Missionary Societies which is to be held at Swanwick next month.

The report and accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Rev. Dr. J. Steele, seconded by Dr. T. P. Eragh.

Mr. Chan, the secretary of the Chinese Christian Students' Union, proposed the re-election of the officers as follows:—Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. P. Dipple; secretary, Rev. W. Gilbert Walsh; committee, Dr. Haigh, Rev. B. Baring-Gould, Rev. K. Baylis, Rev. W. N. Bilton, Dr. Macleagan, Dr. James Johnston, Rev. G. Currie Martin, Mr. E. R. P. Moon, Rev. J. H. Ritson, Mr. Walter B. Sloan, Rev. James Thomas, and Rev. C. E. Wilson. B.M.S. Surg-General Erith seconded, and the motion was carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Dr. Johnston, was passed, and a few remarks by the Rev. B. Baring-Gould brought the meeting to a close.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—2nd Sunday after Trinity, 13th June, 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.).—Introit: Psalm XXIII. Hymns: 595, 320, 323, 558, 551. Service: Merbecke. Matins (11 a.m.). Responses: Ferial. Venite: Ferial. Psalms: Orotch; Cooke. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart. Turle. Benedictus: Langdon. Hymns: 340, 211, (T. 231). Evensong (5.45 p.m.). Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Barnby, Turle. Magnificat: Barnby (11th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Beethoven (27th morning). Hymns: 268, 16, 179. N.B.—Psalm 69, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 24, 25, 30, 35, 36, in unison. Psalm 70, verses (Turle) 5, 6 in unison. Hymn: 170, verses 1, 3, 6 in unison.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Baptismal Service. Preacher: The Ven. The Archdeacon of Hongkong.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—2nd Sunday after Trinity, 13th June 1915. Morning Prayer. Responses: Ferial. Venite: 13th Morning. Psalms: Woodward, Smith. Te Deum: S. Jude. Jubilate: Ouseley. Hymns: 560 (tune 299 a & m), 370, 324 (2nd tune). National Anthem. Evening Prayer. Hymn: 280. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 1st Set-Hawes. Magnificat: Barnby in D. 18th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wickes 10th. Evening. Hymns: 334 (tune 277 a & m), 149-151. Vesper. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns 128, 543, 332, 314. Evening 6. Hymns 373, 275, 307, 272, 159. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Morning Subject: The Oak of Weeping and the Palm of Judgment. Evening Subject: A Despatch from the Front.

The Gospel Hall.—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Agular Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gion, only.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

ETHICS OF PATRIOTISM.

Says the *Globe*.—This is no easy time for the newspaper Press. All of us must needs weigh the good that criticism may effect against any ill-results that may accrue. The Ministerial Press to-day, both daily and weekly, engages in a chorus of denunciation of every contemporary who has regarded it as a duty to criticise individual Ministers or the Government as a whole. It is all very well to say that these criticisms are hailed with glee in Berlin as a proof of waning resolve and divided councils. But if certain Ministers are endangering the national position and Cabinet responsibility has ceased to exist, is it not better to speak out and secure improvement than to maintain silence and allow the evil to grow? For ourselves the one touchstone is the national good. We have no sympathy with any attempt to make political capital out of the perils of the hour; we have nothing but contempt for anyone who allows personal spite to colour newspaper criticism at this or any other time. But when the Ministerial Press makes demands in the name of patriotism and appeals to the political truth, let us remember that it is trying to shut down honest criticism and to deceive the public by a conspiracy of silence.

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NOTICES

CANTON KOWLOON
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SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

The Public is hereby notified
that on and from Tuesday, June
15th, several important alterations
and additions will be made in the
Train Service. Three Express
Trains will take the place of those
now running, timing as under:—

Up Express Trains
Kowloon dep. 7.08 a.m.
12.05 p.m.
4.00 p.m.
Canton arr. 10.40 a.m.
3.40 p.m.
7.33 p.m.
Down Express Trains
Canton dep. 7.00 a.m.
12 noon
4.20 p.m.
Kowloon arr. 10.30 a.m.
3.32 p.m.
7.52 p.m.

Important alterations have also
been made in the local train
service.

For further particulars see
Time Tables which may be had
on application at all Stations and
at the Head Offices Kowloon and
Canton.

By order,
THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.

By order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon Canton Railway,
8th June, 1915.

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THE ADVENTURES OF KATHLYN, in 13 SERIES

27 parts 27,000 feet.

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1st and 2nd SERIES.

Wednesday 9th, Thursday 10th and Friday 11th June

3rd and 4th SERIES.

Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th June

5th and 6th SERIES.

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"CHINA"
From SAN FRANCISCO
JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature and take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.
Cargo impeding discharge
will be landed immediately at
consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board
June 10th, 1915 at noon will
be subject to landing charges and
if undelivered June 15th, 1915 at
noon will be subject to both land-
ing and storage charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise
damaged cargo will be examined
at the above Company's godown
June 13th, 1915 at 9 a.m.
No claims will be entertained
unless accompanied by short
delivery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignees and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
All claims must be filed on or
before June 22nd, 1915, other-
wise they will not be recognised.
R. C. MORRISON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES
"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship
"BENLEUCH"
From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co. Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th June
will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 22nd inst.
or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be ex-
amined on the 15th June, at
11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut	..	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	..	19
Roast—Shiu	..	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	..	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	..	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	..	20
do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	..	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	..	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	..	60
Head—Ngau Tau	..	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	..	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	..	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	..	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yin	..	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	..	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	..	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	..	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	..	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	..	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	..	24
Saddle	..	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	..	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	..	13
Fry—Chu Chap	..	15
Head—Chu Tau	..	18
Heart—Chu Sam	..	11
Kidneys—Chu Yin	..	18
Liver—Chu On	..	18
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	..	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	..	—
Leg—Chu Pei	..	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	..	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	..	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yin	..	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	..	15
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai	..	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	..	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	..	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	..	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	..	20
Lard—Chu Yau	..	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	..	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	..	34
Ducks—Ap	..	32
Doves—Pan Kau	..	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	..	35
Fowls, Canton—Kai	..	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	..	30
Geese—Ngo	..	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	..	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	..	25
Snipe—Sha Tani	..	each 22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	..	60
Hen—Na	..	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	..	75
Quail—Om Chun	..	25
Partridges—Che Ku	..	65

FISH:

Barbel—Ka Yu	..	16
Bream—Pin Yu	..	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	..	15
Carp—Li Yu	..	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	..	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	..	14
Crabs—Hoi	..	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	..	18
Deb—Sha Mang Yu	..	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	..	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	..	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	..	13
Fresh water—Tui Sui Yu	..	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	..	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	..	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	..	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	..	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	..	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	..	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	..	18
Loach—Wu Yu	..	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	..	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	..	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	..	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	..	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	..	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	..	12
Perch—Tau Lo	..	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	..	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	..	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	..	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	..	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	..	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	..	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	..	15
Roach—Chun Yu	..	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	..	30
Shark—Sha Yu	..	7
Skate—Po Yu	..	8
Shrimps—Ha	..	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	..	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	..	26
Tench—Wan Yu	..	16
Turbot—Choi How Yu	..	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kauk Yu	..	60

FRUITS:

Almonds—Hang Yan	..	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	..	18
(Chesoo)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	..	—

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Ohn lb.	..	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Ohn	..	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	..	—
Carambola—Yeung To	..	—
Coconuts—Ye Tse	..	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	..	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	..	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	..	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	..	28
Fresh	..	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	..	5
Sweet	..	8
Pears, (American), Kiu San Shoot Lay	..	—
(Canton), (Yokohama)—Sha Li	..	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	..	10
Plantain—Tai Chia	..	—
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	..	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	..	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	..	—
Walnuts—Hop To	..	15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	..	—
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	..	each —

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	..	8
Chen	..	—
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	..	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	..	—
Sprout—Ah Choi	..	8
Long—Tau Kok	..	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	..	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	..	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	..	8
Red—Hung Ke	..	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	..	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	..	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	..	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	..	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	..	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chin	..	25
Red—Hung Fa Chin	..	10
Green—Ching Lap Chin	..	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	..	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	..	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	..	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	..	8
old—Lo Keung	..	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	..	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	..	each —
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	..	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	..	lb. 8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	..	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	..	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	..	each —
Okroes	..	—
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	..	8
Green—Shang Chong	..	6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	..	7
Parsley—Kun Tsai	..	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	..	lb. —
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	..	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	..	—
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	..	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	..	8
Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tsai	..	—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	..	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	..	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	..	—
Sage—Tao So	..	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	..	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	..	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	..	6
Taro—Wu Tau	..	8
Turnips, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	..	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	..	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	..	4
(American)—Kwan Chit Kwa	..	—
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	..	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	..	8
Yams—Ta Shu	..	8
English—Yeung Kan Choi	..	—
Tau	..	—

海鮮

Shrimp, fresh	..	10
Crab, fresh	..	15
Scallop, fresh	..	12
Clam, fresh	..	10
Sea Urchin, fresh	..	10
Starfish, fresh	..	10
Sea Anemone, fresh	..	10
Sea Cucumber, fresh	..	10
Sea Squid, fresh	..	10
Sea Octopus, fresh	..	10
Sea Eel, fresh	..	10
Sea Snake, fresh	..	10
Sea Turtle, fresh	..	10
Sea Lion, fresh	..	10
Sea Bear, fresh	..	10
Sea Pig, fresh	..	10
Sea Dog, fresh	..	10
Sea Cat, fresh	..	10
Sea Horse, fresh	..	10
Sea Unicorn, fresh	..	10
Sea Dragon, fresh	..	10
Sea Phoenix, fresh	..	10
Sea Qilin, fresh	..	10
Sea Biao, fresh	..	10
Sea Xing, fresh	..	10
Sea Kun, fresh	..	10
Sea Jin, fresh	..	10
Sea Zi, fresh	..	10
Sea Wu, fresh	..	10
Sea Yi, fresh	..	10
Sea Er, fresh	..	10
Sea Niu, fresh	..	10
Sea Mao, fresh	..	10
Sea Shi, fresh	..	10
Sea He, fresh	..	10
Sea Zhi, fresh	..	10
Sea Chou, fresh	..	10
Sea Qian, fresh	..	10
Sea Xue, fresh	..	10
Sea Gu, fresh	..	10
Sea Gong, fresh	..	10
Sea Jin, fresh	..	10
Sea Zi, fresh	..	10
Sea Wu, fresh	..	10
Sea Yi, fresh	..	10
Sea Er, fresh	..	10
Sea Niu, fresh	..	10
Sea Mao, fresh	..	10
Sea Shi, fresh	..	10
Sea He, fresh	..	10
Sea Zhi, fresh	..	10
Sea Chou, fresh	..	10
Sea Qian, fresh	..	10
Sea Xue, fresh	..	10
Sea Gu, fresh	..	10
Sea Gong, fresh	..	10

The above prices are in accordance with the Government List
of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the
30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule
of maximum retail prices:—
1. Flour:—
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. ... \$4.50
per lb. ... 10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. ... 4.00
per lb.08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. ... 3.50
per lb.0
2.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR WATCHWORDS

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

OUR MAIN OBJECT HAS ALWAYS BEEN, AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE, TO SUPPLY THE COLONY WITH

**FRESH, PURE &
WHOLESOME
FOODS.**



OUR FARMS AND DAIRIES

ARE BY FAR THE BEST AND THE MOST UP-TO-DATE
IN THE EAST, AND

OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

IS THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN THE COLONY.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT,

IN FACT, IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE YOU CAN BE SURE
OF GETTING SATISFACTION.

WE GUARANTEE IT.



COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S-SELLERS SA-SALES H-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

NOTICES

GENUINE PAINTS MIXED
READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

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PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

OBTAINABLE AT

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.
ICES.Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
CATERERS.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING

Self-Polishing.
No Brushing required.

Also is CROWN for brown boots, shoes, etc.
Applied with sponge attached to the stick. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and elastic polish, which lasts a week or more. Must be washed off and polished again. Does not injure leather nor soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 4, Ladbroke St., London, S.W., Eng.


IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

The attention of the Public is directed
to Para. 28 of the Hongkong Postal Guide
which reads as follows:—The usual time for closing a mail is one
hour before the steamer is advertised to
Sail. Letters prepaid with 10 cents in ad-
dition to the postage will, if handed over
the counter, be received after the adver-
tised time of closing the mail until the
mail has actually left the office.Registered Letters to the Caroline, La-
drones, Palau and Marshall Islands can
now be accepted for transmission.The Services to Germany, Austria, and
their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Em-
pire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Europe, Kashima Maru, 14th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Philippine Is.—YUENSANG, 12th June.
2 p.m.
Straits & India via Calcutta—Per KUT-
SANG, 12th inst. 2 p.m.
Saigon—Per BOYARIN, 12th inst. 2 p.m.
Chingwan-tao—Per MITSUKI M. 12th
inst. 3 p.m.Shanghai, and North China
(Europe via Siberia)—Per
LUCHOW, 12th June, 4 p.m.(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br.
P.O. Wednesday, the 16th June.)
Japan via Moji—BAMRI M. 12th inst. 3
p.m.Shanghai, & North China—Per CHOY-
SANG, 12th inst. 4 p.m.
Chefoo, Newchwang & Dairen—Per
EIGER, 12th inst. 4 p.m.Saigon, Straits, Burma, Cey-
lon, Aden, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt & Eu-
rope.—Per CORDILLERE,
12th June, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 13th June.

Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per
LUZON M., 13th inst. 9 a.m.Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO M.,
13th June 9 a.m.Swatow, Amoy, Formosa & Tamsui—Per
DAIJIN M., 13th inst. 9 a.m.Haiphong—Per DAIGI M., 13th inst. 9
a.m.Hoikow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per
SINGAN, 13th inst. 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per LAERTE, 13th inst. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 15th June

Fort Bayard & Haiphong—Per HUM,
15th inst. 10 a.m.Philippine Islands, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Uni-
fied States, South America and
Canada via San Francisco &
U. S. Kingdom via Canada—Per
CHINA, 15th June, 11 a.m.

Straits—Per SUI-SANG, 15th inst. 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-
MUN, 15th June, 1 p.m.Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria B. C. & San-
tafe, and United Kingdom via
Canada, Europe & Siberia—
Per AKI M. 15th June 3 p.m.(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br.
P. O. Saturday, 12th June.)
Philippine Islands—Per TEAN, 15th inst.
inst. 3 p.m.Shanghai & N. China—Per SINGKIANG,
15th inst. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 17th June.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and
London—Per HIRANO M.,
17th inst. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 18th June.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-
TAN, 18th June, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th June.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, In-
dia, Aden, Egypt, and Europe.
The parcel mail will be closed on
Friday, 18th June, at 5
p.m.—Per MALTA, 19th June,
Printed Matter and Samples
10 a.m. Registration 10.15 a.m.
Registration Kowloon B. C.
9.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Saigon—Per ITOLA, 18th inst. 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 21st June.

Australia, New Zealand, Tan-
zania, via Port Darwin and
New Guinea via Thursday Is.
—Per CHANGSHA, 21st June,
2 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Luzon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,988 T. Miyata, 11th
inst.—Moji, 5th inst. Gen.—O.S.
K.Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,050 T. Ohikaki, 11th
inst.—Moji, 5th inst. Gen.—M.B.
K.Shabone, Br. s.s. 3,032 A. B. Sowden, 11th
inst.—San Francisco, 13th May.
Gen.—S. O. Co.Hopang, Br. s.s. 1,359 C. A. Robertson,
11th inst.—Bangkok, 4th inst.
Rico—J. M. & Co.Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739 A. Marguente, 12th
inst.—Haiphong, 11th inst. Gen.
—Marty.Sinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,616 C. C. Williams,
11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst.
Gen.—B. & S.Cordillere, Fr. s.s. 3,024 Mages, 11th inst.
—Yokohama, 3rd inst. Gen.—M.
M.

DEPARTED.

June 11.

Rangoon Maru for Bombay via Singapore,
Devawongse for Saigon
Hatching for Focchow via Swatow
Drufas for Bangkok via Swatow
Kutachew for Tientsin via Wei-hai-wei
Chiyeen for Canton
Chipsing for Canton
Chicago Maru for Vancouver via K'lung
Albana for Chingwan-tao
Kunglog for Shanghai
Tungshan for CantonCLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOR OFFICE.

June 12.

Chongva for K. C. Wan via Macao
Nanyo Maru for Tayap
Yuensang for Manila
Cordillere for Marseilles via Saigon
Fukui Maru for Wakamatsu
Bamri Maru for Yokohama via Moji
Sungon for Haiphong via Hoikow
Boyarin for Saigon
Shabone for Swatow & San Francisco

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Sinkiang from Shanghai—
Messrs. Herdridge, Denison, Lynch, and
Lyon.LATEST SHIPPING
NEWSMOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.
The ss. JAPAN from Shanghai and
Kobe left Moji this morning and may be
expected here on or about the 15th inst.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on the 1st June, 1915.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL

	1914.	1915.
Tyiam	134.4 in. below	131.5 in. below
Tyiam	131.5 in. below	128.5 in. below
Tyiam	128.5 in. below	125.5 in. below
Tyiam	125.5 in. below	122.5 in. below
Tyiam	122.5 in. below	119.5 in. below
Tyiam	119.5 in. below	116.5 in. below
Tyiam	116.5 in. below	113.5 in. below
Tyiam	113.5 in. below	110.5 in. below
Tyiam	110.5 in. below	107.5 in. below
Tyiam	107.5 in. below	104.5 in. below
Tyiam	104.5 in. below	101.5 in. below
Tyiam	101.5 in. below	98.5 in. below
Tyiam	98.5 in. below	95.5 in. below
Tyiam	95.5 in. below	92.5 in. below
Tyiam	92.5 in. below	89.5 in. below
Tyiam	89.5 in. below	86.5 in. below
Tyiam	86.5 in. below	83.5 in. below
Tyiam	83.5 in. below	80.5 in. below
Tyiam	80.5 in. below	77.5 in. below
Tyiam	77.5 in. below	74.5 in. below
Tyiam	74.5 in. below	71.5 in. below
Tyiam	71.5 in. below	68.5 in. below
Tyiam	68.5 in. below	65.5 in. below
Tyiam	65.5 in. below	62.5 in. below
Tyiam	62.5 in. below	59.5 in. below
Tyiam	59.5 in. below	56.5 in. below
Tyiam	56.5 in. below	53.5 in. below
Tyiam	53.5 in. below	50.5 in. below
Tyiam	50.5 in. below	47.5 in. below
Tyiam	47.5 in. below	44.5 in. below
Tyiam	44.5 in. below	41.5 in. below
Tyiam	41.5 in. below	38.5 in. below
Tyiam	38.5 in. below	35.5 in. below
Tyiam	35.5 in. below	32.5 in. below
Tyiam	32.5 in. below	29.5 in. below
Tyiam	29.5 in. below	26.5 in. below
Tyiam	26.5 in. below	23.5 in. below
Tyiam	23.5 in. below	20.5 in. below
Tyiam	20.5 in. below	17.5 in. below
Tyiam	17.5 in. below	14.5 in. below
Tyiam	14.5 in. below	11.5 in. below
Tyiam	11.5 in. below	8.5 in. below
Tyiam	8.5 in. below	5.5 in. below
Tyiam	5.5 in. below	2.5 in. below
Tyiam	2.5 in. below	0 in. below
Tyiam	0 in. below	0 in. below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS
OF GALLONS.

	1914.	1915.
Tyiam	134.4	131.5
Tyiam	131.5	128.5
Tyiam	128.5	125.5
Tyiam	125.5	122.5
Tyiam	122.5	119.5
Tyiam	119.5	116.5
Tyiam	116.5	113.5
Tyiam	113.5	110.5
Tyiam	110.5	107.5
Tyiam	107.5	104.5
Tyiam	104.5	101.5
Tyiam	101.5	98.5
Tyiam	98.5	95.5
Tyiam	95.5	92.5
Tyiam	92.5	89.5
Tyiam	89.5	86.5
Tyiam	86.5	83.5
Tyiam	83.5	80.5
Tyiam	80.5	77.5
Tyiam	77.5	74.5
Tyiam	74.5	71.5
Tyiam	71.5	68.5
Tyiam	68.5	65.5
Tyiam	65.5	62.5
Tyiam	62.5	59.5
Tyiam	59.5	56.5
Tyiam	56.5	53.5
Tyiam	53.5	50.5
Tyiam	50.5	47.5
Tyiam	47.5	44.5
Tyiam	44.5	41.5
Tyiam	41.5	38.5
Tyiam	38.5	35.5
Tyiam	35.5	32.5
Tyiam	32.5	29.5
Tyiam	29.5	26.5
Tyiam	26.5	23.5
Tyiam	23.5	20.5
Tyiam	20.5	17.5
Tyiam	17.5	14.5
Tyiam	14.5	11.5
Tyiam	11.5	8.5
Tyiam	8.5	5.5
Tyiam	5.5	2.5
Tyiam	2.5	0 in.
Tyiam	0 in.	0 in.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914.	1915.
Kowloon	134.4	131.5
Kowloon	131.5	128.5
Kowloon	128.5	125.5
Kowloon	125.5	122.5
Kowloon	122.5	119.5
Kowloon	119.5	116.5
Kowloon	116.5	113.5
Kowloon	113.5	110.5
Kowloon	110.5	107.5
Kowloon	107.5	104.5
Kowloon	104.5	101.5
Kowloon	101.5	98.5
Kowloon	98.5	95.5
Kowloon	95.5	92.5
Kowloon	92.5	89.5
Kowloon	89.5	86.5
Kowloon	86.5	83.5
Kowloon	83.5	80.5
Kowloon	80.5	77.5
Kowloon	77.5	74.5
Kowloon	74.5	71.5
Kowloon	71.5	68.5
Kowloon	68.5	65.5
Kowloon	65.5	62.5
Kowloon	62.5	59.5
Kowloon	59.5	56.5
Kowloon	56.5	53.5
Kowloon	53.5	50.5
Kowloon	50.5	47.5
Kowloon	47.5	44.5
Kowloon	44.5	41.5
Kowloon	41.5	38.5
Kowloon	38.5	35.5
Kowloon	35.5	32.5
Kowloon	32.5	29.5
Kowloon	29.5	26.5
Kowloon	26.5	23.5
Kowloon	23.5	20.5
Kowloon	20.5	17.5
Kowloon	17.5	14.5
Kowloon	14.5	11.5
Kowloon	11.5	8.5
Kowloon	8.5	5.5
Kowloon	5.5	2.5
Kowloon	2.5	0 in.
Kowloon	0 in.	0 in.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS
OF GALLONS.

	1914.	1915.
Kowloon	134.4	131.5
Kowloon	131.5	128.5
Kowloon	128.5	125.5
Kowloon	125.5	122.5
Kowloon	122.5	119.5
Kowloon	119.5	116.5
Kowloon	116.5	113.5
Kowloon	113.5	110.5
Kowloon	110.5	107.5
Kowloon	107.5	104.5
Kowloon	104.5	101.5
Kowloon	101.5	98.5
Kowloon	98.5	95.5
Kowloon	95.5	92.5
Kowloon	92.5	89.5
Kowloon	89.5	86.5
Kowloon	86.5	83.5
Kowloon	83.5	80.5
Kowloon	80.5	77.5
Kowloon	77.5	74.5
Kowloon	74.5	71.5
Kowloon	71.5	68.5
Kowloon	68.5	65.5
Kowloon	65.5	62.5
Kowloon	62.5	59.5
Kowloon	59.5	56.5
Kowloon	56.5	53.5
Kowloon	53.5	50.5
Kowloon	50.5	47.5
Kowloon	47.5	44.5
Kowloon	44.5	41.5
Kowloon	41.5	38.5
Kowloon	38.5	35.5
Kowloon	35.5	32.5
Kowloon	32.5	29.5
Kowloon	29.5	26.5
Kowloon	26.5	23.5
Kowloon	23.5	20.5
Kowloon	20.5	17.5
Kowloon	17.5	14.5
Kowloon	14.5	11.5
Kowloon	11.5	8.5
Kowloon	8.5	5.5
Kowloon	5.5	2.5
Kowloon	2.5	0 in.
Kowloon	0 in.	0 in.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finest Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.30—Pressure has de-
creased slightly in the vicinity of Nagas-
aki and increased slightly to moderately
elsewhere. It remains highest in the
Pacific to the east of the Bonins, and is
generally low over China. A small de-
pression is indicated to the S.W. of form-
osa.Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.11 inches.FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbour- hood	S.W. or variable winds, light to moderate; cloudy, thunder showers.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamock	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register,
11th June, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
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Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Direction.	Weather.
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